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FIRST EDITION.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

Report of the Commission

Appointed to Investigate Prof. Marsh's Charges.

Agent Saville Incompetent but Not Dishonest.

He Leaves Office Poorer Than When He Went In.

LOOSE SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

A Pretty Thorough Sifting of All the Allegations.

Frauds Discovered in Flour, Pork and Transportation.

Commissioner Smith Honest, but Lacking in Vigilance, Astuteness and Decision of Character.

Ex-Secretary Delano Exonerated from the Charges Against Him.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, The following is an analysis of the report just made by the Commission composed of Messrs. Fletcher, Harris, Faulkner and Atherton, appointed to investigate and report on the charges of mismanagement and fraud at the Red Cloud Agency made by Prof. Marsh:

The Joint Commission for the investigation of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency have closed their labors, and submitted their report to the President and to the Board of Indian Commissioners, by whom they were appointed. After reciting Professor Marsh's letter to the President, setting forth the charges of fraud and mismanagement in Indian affairs, at their starting point, the Commission take up his allegations seriatim, examining all available sources of evidence, and scrutinizing all receipts and documentary proof which might in their judgment throw light upon the subject, the printed testimony so taken comprising more than 800 octavo pages. The Commission sustain the charges of official incompetency preferred against J. J. Saville, Indian agent at the Red Cloud Agency, and recommend his removal, but exonerate him from the charge of dishonesty, and point to him as one indian agent who goes out of office a poorer man than when he entered.

With reference to the charge that the number of Indians at the Red Cloud Agency had been greatly overestimated, for the purpose of fraud, the Commissioners notice the fact that the army officers concur with Professor Marsh in his belief, and there were not so many there as had been represented, but in support of the charge opinion merely was offered. The enumeration of Indians was attended with great difficulties and delays, such as their determined opposition to being counted, and the fact that the Northern or wild Indians were liable to visit the agency and demand goods and rations. The census of last year shows there were 13,423 at the Red Cloud Agency. This result was believed by the Commission to have been obtained through the best means within the command of the agent.

The Commission find that the system of keeping accounts at the agency was frequently loose and defective, and for this reason the Indian Office is justly censurable. They also observed that the provision of the treaty of 1866 requiring the presence of an army officer at all issues of goods had been utterly disregarded, but could not conclude from that, in the absence of other proof, that fraud had been practiced. The specific allegation that on the 28th of November, 1874, the Indians were charged with thirty-seven bales of blankets, while only twenty-five bales were issued to them, is pronounced to be wholly without foundation.

The question of beef forms a principal part of the report. The annual expenditure for its supply is large, and the frauds charged in connection with the contracts are commensurate with the magnitude of the sums involved. In taking up this subject the Commission recapitulate Professor Marsh's charge that the cattle had been very inferior, owing to systematic frauds practiced by agents and contractors; that in consequence of fraud and mismanagement the Indians suffered greatly during the past winter for food; that agent Saville withheld from them provisions which he charged against the Government as having been issued to them; that frauds in weights are consummated by direct collusion between the agent and the contractor, and that equal rascality is practiced in regard to the number of cattle; that another fraud is the system of stampeding, and that these frauds have been gigantic and long and systematical. Prof. Marsh's pamphlet partakes rather of the nature of an argument than a pure presentation of facts, and in reviewing these several charges the Commission find that he has based his conclusions more upon hearsay evidence than on personal knowledge and well established facts.

The charge that Agent J. J. Saville and J. W. Bosler, with his associates, combined to defraud the Government is found to be entirely unsupported by facts. In support of his charge, Prof. Marsh alludes to the contract for the last year's supply, and argues that it was tainted with fraud from its inception. The contract, it appears, was awarded to J. K. Foreman, who was the lowest bidder, and who complied with all published requirements. Subsequently, for business reasons, it was assigned to W. A. Paxton, in order that a combination might be formed to carry out so large a contract. Mr. Bosler furnished the capital and purchased cattle in the name of Paxton. To execute such a contract at so low a rate with success and profit, required capital, skill and business capacity, and in consideration of these, which Bosler contributed, he was entitled to receive the greater share of the profits. The Commission failed to discover in all the facts any evidence of fraud in the matter.

In the same connection Professor Marsh speaks of Mr. Bosler as connected with frauds in a previous contract, and for this reason excluded from participation in Government contracts. After an examination of the facts bearing on this allegation, it was found that Mr. Bosler has himself, at various times, had contracts with the War and Indian Departments, and that he never was refused a contract when his bid entitled him to it, but has always been awarded a contract for which he was the lowest bidder. It has not been shown or attempted to be shown that he had violated any previous contract, or been guilty of any frauds upon the Government, neither has he been awarded any contract with the Indian Office the present year. The Commission say they find this charge wholly unsupported, and nowhere has anything appeared to warrant them in regarding Mr. Bosler as other than an honest man in all his business transactions. His participation in the contract of Seth Mabey for the supply of beef to the Sioux agencies for this year is shown to be a similar arrangement to that previously mentioned, and under which he purchased over 33,000 head of beef cattle, which are now being delivered to the agencies by Bosler in Mabey's name and as his agent.

The circumstances which led Professor Marsh to the supposition that Agent Saville was in collusion with Mr. Bosler to defraud the Government and Indians by false deliveries of cattle are carefully and in the report, and illustrated by many facts and figures. It appears that on the last day of September, 1874, a delivery of several hundred head of cattle was made to the agency, and that during the night, in the midst of a violent storm, they stampeded and 278 were lost. In consequence of this loss, the regular issue was interrupted. A clerical error in the agent's books at about the same time represented subsequent issues to have been made to the Indians on other days from which they actually occurred. Mr. Bosler claims that of the 278 head that were lost, only 150 went back to his herd on the river Platte, and an equal number of substantially the same size and value were afterward returned to the agent by him. These facts were fully reported by Saville to the Department in December, 1874, at a time when frauds, so far as appears, had been imputed to him or the contractor. As those voluntary statements made then are the same as those now given in testimony, the Commission feel compelled to accept them as true, and that they are of opinion that the imputation of dishonesty put upon Mr. Saville in cheating the Indians out of the issue represented to have been made November 8th, 1874, is without foundation.

The next allegation of Prof. Marsh is that in pursuance of this design to defraud the Indians and the Government, Bosler delivered to Saville cattle so small and lean as to be unfit for beef, which the agent accepted and receipted for; but the investigation reveals the fact that this charge rests solely on the statement of Red Cloud and two other Indians, though sought to be strengthened by the certificate of General Bradley, Captain Mix and Lieutenant Hay. The testimony shows that on the 9th of November, 1874, there remained in the agency herd seven head of cattle which are said by all who saw them, and admitted by Mr. Saville himself, to have been poor, small and altogether unfit for beef, but that they had ever been receipted for to the contractor or issued to the Indians, as stated by Red Cloud, is by no means established. Red Cloud claims that those seven head were a fair sample of the cattle supplied to the Indians on ordinary issue days, but there is overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the cattle delivered were fully grown cows and oxen. From all the proofs the Commissioners are satisfied that the seven head were never receipted for or issued by the agent, and were not a fair sample of the cattle issued at the agency. The fact of Agent Saville having received these inferior cattle into his herd does not necessarily imply that he receipted for them. The interests of the Government are not involved until after the cattle are receipted for. Saville admitted that he had received the cattle, but denied having receipted for them. Owing to the the confusion of ideas, Prof. Marsh represented the agent as having receipted for them. His mistake was in confounding the two words "received" and "receipted." The certificate of three army officers is equally irrelevant, for in the first place the seven head inspected and estimated by them had been rejected and formed no criterion by which to determine the average weight or condition of the herd of which they were the remnant; and in the second place, the mode of their endeavoring to arrive at the average weight of those cattle defeated their own end. Two of the officers guessed at the net weight of the seven head, while the third supposed it was upon gross weight their opinions were to be given, and made his estimate accordingly, so that when the sum of their private conclusions was added and an average struck, they had reached no satisfactory result and formed no reliable deduction.

The report next reviews the Foreman contract for the years 1874-75 for the supplying of beef to six Sioux agencies. At the request of the Commissioners, Mr. Bosler presented for their private use an abstract from his books for that year, showing the number of cattle purchased, delivered and lost, cost of herding, incidental expenses, amount of capital employed, and net profits realized. The total cost to the Government of beef for one year was $709,854, and the net profits to the contractor $117,510. The Commissioners were satisfied from the evidence that that profit was perfectly fair. They say that if great frauds in weight have been perpetrated at Red Cloud, similar frauds must have been practiced at all other agencies, and to assume this requires that they should find that all those six agents, their clerks and assistants, the contractor and his assistants combined to cheat both the Indians and the Government, and that all shared directly or indirectly in the benefits of the fraud. It may be in accordance with the current of present popular feeling to adopt this conclusion, but dealing as they do with proofs, they are forced to say that the facts do not sustain it. They came to the same conclusion with reference to the contract for the present year and, moreover, they are convinced that during the years in question all the cattle were received and receipted for at their actual weights and numbers.

As an effectual answer to complaints concerning small and lean cattle, it is proper to state that it is for the interest of the contractor to buy cattle which are as large and in as good condition as possible. He purchases them by the head and sells them by their weight.

Of the issue of May 4th, 1875, while it appears that the cattle were not equal to the average, there is no evidence to show that any fraud was practiced upon the Indians or the Government. Professor Marsh's charges of fraud growing out of a system of stampeding, entailing great loss on the Indians and the Government, are found to be based upon information, and not on personal knowledge, which information is found to be incorrect. The statement in R. E. Shaw's affidavit that the cattle which had been stampeded and returned to the contractor's herd were delivered to the agency and receipted for a second time, has not a shadow of foundation except in the fact already stated, that the seventy-five which were returned were not receipted for a second time. In concluding this branch of the subject, the Commission say that notwithstanding their cautious and exhaustive examination, they found no reliable evidence to justify the conclusion that fraud had been committed by the agent or contractor.

The Commission recommended, as an additional check, that the delivery of beef be superintended by an officer detailed for the purpose under the direction of the Commissary General of the Army.

Flagrant fraud was found in the matter of pork contracts. J. W. L. Stavens, a pork contractor, was found guilty of fraud in furnishing six hundred barrels of pork of a vastly inferior quality to what he contracted to deliver. They recommend the removal of Inspector E. R. Tarsklead, who passed the pork, and the exclusion of Stavens from all future contracts in any department of the Government, and they request Quartermaster General Smith from neglect of responsibility in allowing a clerical error in a contract to pass the Indian Office which rendered the fraud possible. The matter was compromised by the delivery of bacon to make up the difference of value in the pork received and that contracted for, with little loss to the Government. The original contract called for mess pork, but by a clerical error the word "mess" was omitted, and the contractor took advantage of this fact to furnish the lowest grade of pork, which the inspector passed.

The Commission also find that flour of an inferior quality, which Major Long was directed to inspect, slipped through without inspection and got to the agency in a manner which has not yet been explained; but they conclude that the Department erred in awarding the contract for flour to J. H. Martin, who was a mere speculative bidder without business responsibility.

An attempt at fraud was also discovered on the part of D. J. McCann, who put only eighty-eight pounds of flour in each sack, which was required to contain one hundred pounds.

The sugar, coffee and tobacco furnished to the Indians by the Government were of low grade, but designedly so, and no abuse whatever was discovered in the matter of their supply. Red Cloud evidently adulterated the flour, and picked out bad grains in making up the samples he gave to Prof. Marsh. The Commission recommend that hereafter, instead of letting contracts for flour in the city of New York, they be let at some suitable point in the West, in the Valley of the Mississippi, among the extensive flouring mills. It is believed an active competition may be created, and flour be obtained of a better quality and at cheaper rates than is now furnished by the middle men or speculating contractors.

Another charge of Prof. Marsh is that Dr. Saville intentionally receipted for greater numbers of cattle than were delivered, and that their weights were largely overestimated in the receipts. One instance adduced as a proof of this is, that on the 15th of November Dr. Saville receipted for several hundred head of Texas cattle at an average weight of 1,043 pounds, while the true weight did not exceed, in Prof. Marsh's judgment, 750 pounds, which he considered a liberal estimate; that all the cattle of that herd were wretchedly gaunt and thin; that a majority of them were mere small; that many were yearlings and scalawags, and not a few weak and decrepit. The testimony on this subject is very voluminous, and involves the general question of the weights through Texas cattle. The Commission entered into this investigation with the idea strongly impressed upon their minds that no ordinary herd of Texas cattle could average anything like a thousand pounds. On their way from Cheyenne to the Red Cloud Agency, they saw cattle of this class on ranges and estimated their weight from 750 to 850 pounds. They were not prepared for the actual demonstration which they subsequently witnessed at the agency on the 15th of August, when 377 cattle were received and weighed. The scales were examined by the Commissioners and balanced by one of their number, before the work began. All the 377 cattle were weighed; one of the Commissioners took down the weight of each draught from the scale beam, the other members being present carefully watching the proceedings. The averaged weight of the herd proved to be 1,053 pounds. Many single steers weighed more than 1,200, and some over thirteen hundred pound. They were all driven from Texas during last spring, and arrived at the Platte during June and July. With this evidence the question of the contractor's ability to furnish cattle of the weight of a thousand pounds and upward seemed to be settled. But in order that the Commissioners might be certain that this lot had not been selected for the occasion, three days later, on their way to Spotted Tail Agency, they made a detour of about thirty-five miles and visited the contractor's large herd on the Niobrira river, with a herd containing 5,500 head, and they proved to be of the same class and of about the same average size and weight as those they had seen delivered on the 15th. The Commissioners caused all the cattle to be driven before them, and two members of the Commission rode through their whole herd, selected over the plains, carefully noting many hundreds. They were fully satisfied with the result of their observations in that respect, and say that if the cattle they saw were a fair sample of the cattle which had been delivered to the Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies during the last three years, the Indian and friends should have little cause to complain, and they express an earnest wish that all laboring people of the country could be as well and liberally supplied.

Whatever suffering there may have been among the Indians was traceable to their own improvidence and the severity of the winter, instead of any delinquency on the part of the Government. The suffering was believed not to have been extreme, except in the case of some remote bands, who resorted to killing their ponies for subsistance.

Extensive frauds were discovered which had grown out of transportation. D. J. McCann, a heavy freight contractor, had overestimated the distance from Cheyenne to Red Cloud, as well as misstated the number of teams and the days employed by him in removing the property of Red Cloud Agency from the old to its new location. They recommend that legal proceedings be instituted against him for the restoration to the Government of the money thus fraudulently obtained. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs misapprehended the legal force of the arrangement by which he allowed the settlement with McCann, while the question of distance was pending.

The Commission call attention to the impolicy of the Government in allowing Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to remain so far away from every point of railroad and river transportation. The single item of transportation to those agencies amounts to nearly $130,000—a sum about equal to the entire cost in the Western markets of the provisions transported. They suggest that the time is past when the Government should purchase peace from the Indians.

Prof. Marsh's charges against the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commission say, if proven, ought to subject both officials to impeachment. They found, however, that the Secretary of the Interior personally has but little connection with any of the contracts made for the Indian service, or with the adjustment and payment of accounts returnable to that office. The Commission were unable to learn that the late Secretary was consulted or had any direct official connection with any of the contracts relating to Red Cloud Agency, or that he had any official connection with any of the accounts presented for payment at the bureau, except those which, if allowed there and rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners, necessarily came before him for final adjudication. The orginal vouchers and papers upon which claims amounting to nearly half a million of dollars were ordered by the Secretary to be paid, were carefully examined by Messrs. Fletcher and Harris, of the Commission, who reported that none of them had been rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners on ground of fraud, but mainly because of some technical difficulty or an honest diversity between their body and the Indian Bureau upon some questions of law arising in these cases. They further reported that in no instance were any such payments made without having been submitted to the law office of that Department, and met with his approval. Recurring to the payment, by order of the late Secretary of the Interior, of an account of $14,375 claimed by D. J. McCann for the removal of Government stores and other property from the old to the new Red Cloud Agency, the Commission say they can regard the account in no other light than iniquitous and fraudulent, but add that it might not be safe to condemn the late Secretary for its payment, as there is no assurance that the certificate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied the vouchers of McCann.

With reference to the charge of official delinquency and concealment of fraud, the Commission learned but three occasions when the attention of the head of the Department was called to the existence of any abuses and frauds at the Red Cloud Agency, and in each instance it was that of the presentation of the report of Messrs. Kemble and Alvord, which was laid before the Interior Department on the 6th of July, 1875, and which limits its exposure to Spotted Tail Agency. The irregularities and corruption were found, growing out of agent Ilsley's mismanagement, and the Board's recommendation of a special investigation and the suspension of his accounts, outstanding at the time of the report. They also exposed the fraudulent character of the Graves transportation contract. In accordance with this recommendation, J. W. Daniels was appointed to make a special investigation at Spotted Tail Agency. Mr. Alvord finds fault with the Secretary of the Interior for having entrusted that investigation to Mr. Daniels, he having just ceased to be agent at Red Cloud, and could not have exposed in detail the irregularities and corruptions of his neighbor without implicating himself. The Commissioners cannot concur in the force of this objection. They find that Mr. Daniels has long held important trusts in connection with Indian affairs, without, so far as appears, any assault upon his character. Mr. McDaniels reported that after a full investigation he did not find that there had been any more supplies receipted for than were received and issued to the ledges as numbered by the Indians themselves. He confirmed the fraudulent character of the Graves contract, which has accordingly been repudiated by the Department.

The second occasion was on the report of Samuel Walker, who was sent by the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate affairs at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, this report was highly unfavorable, and as soon as the Secretary received a copy of it, he appointed Bishop Hare and a Commission to thoroughly investigate the charges made in the several part of Mr. Walker. After more than a month's investigation, they made an elaborate report exonerating Agents Saville and Howard from charges of fraud, and declaring the latter deserving of their respective agencies deserving of commendation. There does not appear before the Commission any thing in the transactions above referred to, and which occurred prior to the personal interviews of Prof. Marsh with the Secretary of the Interior, any evidence that this officer had been long aware of abuses in the Indian agencies without making any sincere effort to investigate and reform them.

In the third place, the Commission come to the conclusion that the want of public zeal manifested by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the abuses and frauds which Prof. Marsh sought to impress upon him in disposing of this delicate branch of the investigation, they point to the accounts given by both gentlemen respecting the interview, but draw no conclusion. In his account the Secretary says he generously requested the Professor to furnish him with such information as he had, and with all the proofs that he could refer to against the agent at Red Cloud, which, however, Prof. Marsh declined to do. The interview took place in the Secretary's office, at his request, Prof. Marsh, on his part, says he told the Secretary distinctly that the investigating Commission was appointed he would give the Commission the specific information in his possession, and on thinking it over concluded he must keep the information to himself until after the Commission was appointed.

The Commission report that they have seen nothing in the course of their investigation that would lead to any other conclusion than that the present Commissioner earnestly and sincerely desires to perform his duty faithfully to the country. They have encountered no transaction which casts the least shadow on his personal or official integrity, but met with many marked with that want of vigilance, astuteness and decision of character which belong at the head of that important bureau. They think it was inexcusable to permit so long a period to elapse without ascertaining the precise distance between the railroads and the agencies, especially as contracts for freighting were based upon agreed compensation per mile. It was an error also that New York were warrants on which he had received forty per cent., the remainder being divided among other members of the ring.

Murder in St. Louis—Another at Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Two men, named Sullivan and Davis, got into a quarrel on Collins street, near the warehouse of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, this afternoon, and the former gave the latter several terrible wounds with a knife, one in the back and two in the breast, from which he died in a few minutes. Sullivan was arrested.

A special from Ste. Genevieve, Mo., to the *Evening Dispatch*, says Joseph Grines, a white man, went into the house of a negro woman known as "Bad Annie," last evening, and being somewhat intoxicated, went to sleep on one of her beds. The woman was absent at the time, and on her return attempted to rouse Grines, but failing, she got into a terrible rage, went into the yard, procured a heavy hoe, returned to the house and struck the sleeping man a blow on the head which split his skull wide open, killing him instantly.

Penalty for Causing a Railroad Accident.

SELMA, ALA., October 18.—Isaac McAfee, colored, on trial for causing a terrible railroad accident on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, about a year ago, by placing obstructions on the track, was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Two white men are to be tried for the same offense.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., October 18.—Clake Edmondson, the negro that was charged with raping a white woman in Fayette county, was taken out of jail by two or three hundred people early on Sunday morning, and hanged on the gallows that his brother was hanged on a week before.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1875.

BOOK PUBLISHING FIRM CHANGED.

Charles T. Dillingham, Jr., a partner of the suspended book publishing firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, has bought the stock and good will of the old concern and will, hereafter, conduct the entire business in his own name. This purchase terminates the financial difficulties of the New York house alone. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, are said to be in a fair way of reaching an equally satisfactory settlement.

ERIE'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway, filed to-day his report of receipts and disbursements from July 1st to August 31st, inclusive. Following are the totals: Receipts, $4,942,073; disbursements, $4,509,-199; balance, $432,934.

Base Ball—At Hartford, Conn., Hartfords 5, St. Louis Browns 0. At Philadelphia, Philadelphias 11, Chicagos 3.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President in Good Health.

Sam. Randall's Standing with Southern Members.

ONLY ONE OF THEM WILL TOUCH HIM

Candidates for Clerk of the House.

Two Southern Unionists on the List,

But the Ex-Confederates Won't Listen to It.

Chandler Said to Have Accepted the Secretaryship of Interior.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1875.

The President

has, since his return to Washington, given audience to a large number of visitors. He looks robust and in fine health. He is, of course, very much gratified by the results of the Ohio election. He has, however, been satisfied for some time past that there was no doubt of Hayes' election.

Sam Randall Below Par in the South.

A Southern Democratic member of the House, who was here to-day, says that every member of the South has been pestered by letters from Sam Randall or his friends, asking them to support him for the Speakership. The members say that Randall has no support, whatever, in the South, and that Governor Walker, of Virginia, is the only man from that section who is for him.

Clerk of the House.

Among the candidates for Clerk of the House are Adams, of Kentucky, and Crittenden, from Missouri, both ex-members of the House. Both of these gentlemen were in the Union army, and ex-Confederates who are members of the House say they will not touch either one of them.

Chandler Secretary of the Interior.

It is said by those who know that ex-Senator Chandler was on Saturday tendered the Secretaryship of the Interior, and that he to-day accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1875.

ZACH. CHANDLER FOR SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

It now seems to be generally understood that the President has tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Interior to ex-Senator Chandler, and that he will accept the same under advisement. Mr. Chandler is here, and this morning had an interview with several members of the Cabinet, who all decline to give any information upon the subject.

PAPER AND TIN CIGAR BOXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will instruct the officers of the Bureau not to seize cigars packed in either paper or tin boxes from the 1st proximo, unless they are satisfied that the tax has been paid. He will recommend to Congress, in his annual report, the modification of the law, so as to permit the use of such boxes.

SUPREME COURT VISIT THE PRESIDENT

The Judges and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States, Attorney General Pierrepont and Solicitor General Phillips, this morning called upon the President, in accordance with the usual custom, to pay their respects.

THE SHOSHONES WHIP THE ARAPAHOES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from the Indian agent at Green River, Wyoming, dated the 16th inst., saying that the Shoshones have had a battle with the Arapahoes and whipped them.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Through Trains from New York to San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The *Times* this morning, in referring to the late visit here of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillion, Oliver Ames, and other railroad magnates, says: The main object of their visit is the perfect arrangements to run through cars from here to San Francisco, via St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and Union Pacific Railroads, without change, and ultimately from New York via New York Central through this city. It is further said that this project is designed to forestall the action of the National Railroad Convention to be held here next month, and, if possible, to kill the Southern Railroad project, which has many influential supporters.

Another Advance in Rates Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The *Evening Post* says there was a conference in this city last week between representatives of the principal lines running East from Chicago in regard to an advance in rates. From one of the main parties in interest we learn that a further early advance was substantially agreed upon.

Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, October 18.—The particulars have been received of the conference between H. Osterberg, who recently bought the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad for the German bondholders, and prominent capitalists of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, in regard to the formation of a local company to run the road. The new company proposition have been drawn up, and over 1,000 shares taken. It is expected that the full amount of stock, $1,000,000, will be taken there. The company will be formed with a capital of $2,000,000, at ten per cent., payable at once, this amount to go toward paying the bondholders for purchasing the road at the foreclosure sale; five per cent. more, to be paid on the first of each of the months of March, July and November, 1876; three after, five per cent. semi-annually until May 1st, 1881.

OHIO.

Table of Majorities.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1873. Majorities for Allen	Majorities for Noyes	GOVERNOR, 1875. Majorities for Hayes	Majorities for Thurman
Adams	495		337	
Allen	530		709	
Ashland	583		550	
Ashtabula		2,001		1,419
Athens		1,122		782
Belmont	1,783		1,778	
Belmont		220	74	
Brown			1,319	
Butler	1,891		2,235	
Carroll		382		
Champaign		636		632
Clark	1,015			997
Clermont	472		552	
Clinton		241		1,216
Columbiana		903		993
Coshocton	555		592	
Crawford	1,587		1,758	
Cuyahoga		2,661		6,072
Darke	1,057		1,341	
Defiance	992		1,255	
Delaware		159		145
Erie		410		219
Fairfield	1,517		1,527	
Fayette	474			375
Franklin	2,297		1,109	
Fulton		627		991
Gallia		76		527
Geauga		1,220		1,989
Greene		1,175		1,527
Guernsey		357		793
Hamilton	763			1,189
Hancock	465		221	
Hardin		89	87	
Harrison		391		288
Henry	532		684	
Highland		72	80	
Hocking	498		570	
Holmes	1,563		1,772	
Huron		801		1,302
Jackson		1,080		1,206
Jefferson		1,080		895
Knox	654		787	
Lake	1,397			1,576
Lawrence		815		631
Licking	1,498		1,525	
Logan	410			795
Lorain	2,171			2,674
Lucas	477			1,761
Madison	4			87
Mahoning		452		150
Marion	661		776	
Medina		326		899
Meigs		1,345		536
Mercer	1,097		1,561	
Miami	600			767
Monroe	1,606		2,122	
Montgomery	302		812	
Morgan		186		259
Morrow	28			130
Muskingum	225		330	
Noble	5			67
Ottawa	679		729	
Paulding		87		44
Perry	429		933	
Pickaway	795		747	
Pike	492		610	
Portage		229		550
Preble	396			222
Putnam	1,112		1,142	
Richland	1,612		765	
Ross	64		226	
Sandusky		20	744	
Scioto		209		279
Seneca	862		696	
Shelby	629		752	
Stark	99		234	
Summit		403		1,100
Trumbull	1,771			2,358
Tuscarawas		452	481	
Union		402		655
Van Wert	20		125	
Vinton	245		429	
Warren		1,503		1,176
Washington		127	87	
Wayne		210	402	
Williams		159		137
Wood		274		469
Wyandot	655		573	
Totals	34,278	33,461	39,330	41,671
Net majority	817			3,281

The United States Christian Missionary Association will open its convention in Louisville to-day, as will also the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Doings of the Pittsburgh Synod at Blairsville—Resolutions on the Subject of Temperance—Adjourned to Meet Next Year at Shady Side.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 18, 1875.

The Synod met at nine this morning. The day was taken up with different reports, some of which were discussed. Rev. Mr. Kelso, delegate of the United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, was introduced. He addressed the Synod in behalf of his Synod. The reply was by Rev. Mr. Gillespie, the Moderator.

The Committee on Temperence reported and caused quite a discussion on parts. After amending, the following resolutions were adopted:

First, That we thankfully acknowledge the goodness of God, and the evidences of His favor to the cause of temperance and manifest in the steady and substantial progress the cause has made, especially during the last year.

Second, That practice of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks and beverege is approved by the word of God and recognized as the vital interests of both Church and State.

Third, That the increasing power and unscrupulous policy of parties in the whisky interest, and their manifest determination to maintain and perpetuate the liquor traffic regardless of its baneful and demoralizing influences, call imperatively increased zeal and activity on the part of the friends of temperance.

Fourth, That as both Church and State are confronted with the great evil of man, all Christian ministers, church members and good citizens are bound to use their personal influence and political and ecclesiastical influence, with a view to the speediest termination of the liquor traffic and the triumph of the temperance cause.

Fifth, That we regard the thorough instruction of children and youth in the principles and practices of temperance, instruction given and often repeated from the pulpit, in the Sabbath and other schools, and especially in families, one of the best and most effective preventives of the evils of intemperance.

Sixth, That in order to place the cause on a firmer basis in public sentiment, and secure for it more rapid progress among the people, the diffusion of temperance literature, embracing a clear discussion of the principles and a faithful exhibition of authenticated and indisputable facts, necessity, and as a means in part of effecting this, we recommend the effective and varied circulation of the Publication Temperance Society, and also recommend such religious papers as steadily aid the cause, and ask the Presbyterian Board of Publication to furnish a suitable tract on the Temperance literature.

Seventh, That we with great pleasure recognize the efforts of noble women, and given to the cause by our Christian women, and cordially invite a continuance of the same.

Eighth, That our chief reliance for years for success in this mighty conflict with the causes and agencies of drunkenness must be the promised help of the Spirit of God, and that we, as watchmen, must be the word of God and veritable facts.

Ninth, That we recommend the churches, as far as practicable, to use domestic or unadulterated wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper.

The place selected for the meeting of the next Synod was Shady Side, on the third Friday in October, 1876.

A number of addresses were delivered, followed by devotional exercises, very solemn. After the singing of a hymn, prayer and benediction, adjourned to meet as above.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Postoffice at Meyerstown, Pa., Robbed.

LEBANON, PA., October 18.—The postoffice at Meyerstown on the Lebanon Valley Railroad was robbed on Saturday night of all letters, stamps and money.

Another of the Tammany Cases.

NEW YORK, October 18.—James H. Ingersoll, in the suit against the estate of County Auditor James Watson to recover $7,729,282, instituted on the ground that the county was defrauded out of that sum by fraudulent bills, testified that in 1869 and 1870 he furnished materials to the county through Tweed, Woodward, Sweeny, Watson and others. Ingersoll was told by Woodward that he must make his bills large enough to pay Tweed twenty-five per cent. and Connolly ten per cent. In 1871 five per cent. was added to be equally divided between Watson and Woodward. In 1870 Tweed was getting twenty-five per cent; Connolly twenty per cent.; Watson five per cent., and Woodward five per cent. His bills were not verified, nor were they passed upon by either of their corrections. He furnished his bills to Watson who did the figuration of accounts to be divided, and he (Watson) gave him warrants to pay for his share. The warrants, amounting to about $800,000, for repairing and furnishing armories and drill rooms and other public buildings identified by Ingersoll, were warrants on which he had received forty per cent., the remainder being divided among other members of the ring.

Murder in St. Louis—Another at Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Two men, named Sullivan and Davis, got into a quarrel on Collins street, near the warehouse of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, this afternoon, and the former gave the latter several terrible wounds with a knife, one in the back and two in the breast, from which he died in a few minutes. Sullivan was arrested.

A special from Ste. Genevieve, Mo., to the *Evening Dispatch*, says Joseph Grines, a white man, went into the house of a negro woman known as "Bad Annie," last evening, and being somewhat intoxicated, went to sleep on one of her beds. The woman was absent at the time, and on her return attempted to rouse Grines, but failing, she got into a terrible rage, went into the yard, procured a heavy hoe, returned to the house and struck the sleeping man a blow on the head which split his skull wide open, killing him instantly.

Penalty for Causing a Railroad Accident.

SELMA, ALA., October 18.—Isaac McAfee, colored, on trial for causing a terrible railroad accident on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, about a year ago, by placing obstructions on the track, was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Two white men are to be tried for the same offense.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., October 18.—Clake Edmondson, the negro that was charged with raping a white woman in Fayette county, was taken out of jail by two or three hundred people early on Sunday morning, and hanged on the gallows that his brother was hanged on a week before.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1875.

BOOK PUBLISHING FIRM CHANGED.

Charles T. Dillingham, Jr., a partner of the suspended book publishing firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, has bought the stock and good will of the old concern and will, hereafter, conduct the entire business in his own name. This purchase terminates the financial difficulties of the New York house alone. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, are said to be in a fair way of reaching an equally satisfactory settlement.

ERIE'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway, filed

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. P. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Democrats of Ohio hallooed before they got out of the Woods county.

DR. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Seventh district of New York city.

PIOLLET is clothed on with Grangerism as with a garment, just now; but after the election is over he will be clad in sackcloth and ashes.

OHIO has pronounced sentence on the Democratic party. Let Pennsylvania see to it that no stay of proceedings is granted here in November.

THE *Post*, in its unsuccessful attempts at repartee, brings to mind the stinging lines of the English satirist:
"You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come—
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home."

A RURAL Illinois paper has found a very appropriate name for the Democratic party. It is, "Hopeful Old Ghost," which, for short, is abbreviated to "H. O. G." Nothing could be more appropriate.

AS AN old proverb hath it: "Cunning is always trying to overtake wisdom in the race, but never succeeds." The Democratic mismanagers out in Ohio are just beginning to get at the true inwardness of this pithy saying.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $564,473. The total exports during the year aggregate $26,324,599, against $22,934,224 for the corresponding period last year, a gain of $3,390,375.

NOW that STANLEY has opened the way, the Brooklyn *Argus* wants BILL ALLEN to go and start a steamboat line on Lake Niyanza. If old Foghorn will defer his departure for about two weeks, our own CYRUS L. will be prepared to accompany him.

THE Democratic papers of the State of New York profess to be very glad that ALLEN was defeated in Ohio; yet they all grabbed eagerly at the false report that ALLEN was elected. They are not half as much pleased at his defeat as they pretend to be.

TILDEN, at the last moment, sent a dispatch to Ohio expressing his ardent desire to see ALLEN elected. This has cost him the respect of his own people at home, and has not won for him a particle of sympathy abroad. The Ohio Democrats hate him as badly as before.

MR. JOHN G. THOMPSON, of Ohio, denies that he ever sent the dispatch published as his and then enters into a long argument to prove that the Republican State Committee must have stolen it. If he never sent it how could the Republican State Committee steal it?

WHENEVER a business failure occurs now-a-days, the Democratic papers at once attribute it to the Republican victory in Ohio; which reminds us of the precocious youngster who, on being asked by his school-teacher what occasioned the saltness of the sea, instantly advanced the opinion that it was owing to the codfish.

THE fight of the national administration against the illicit liquor ring goes steadily on; trials are had, the thefts are exposed, the thieves convicted—and after all the fuss made over the "reform" Governor of New York for his war on the canal ring, not a solitary member of the corrupt combination has as yet been brought to grief.

THE latest bulletin from the Ohio hospital is as follows:
"During the late canvass poor Billy Allen was much troubled with flatulency, but since the election has comfortably recovered, and is now in a state of collapse, like Paddy, when he fell from the ladder, and says he would not have been so hurt if the ballon had come down so suddenly—thinks of suing the operator for not furnishing better gas."

THE Government prosecution of the Milwaukee crooked whisky cases has begun. Nearly every distiller and rectifier of and wholesale dealer in whisky, and nearly every internal revenue official, from the collector downwards, is on trial on charges for which the penalty, on conviction, is imprisonment in the penitentiary and fines of money from $500 to $5,000 in each case. The list of defendants embraces some of the most wealthy residents of the place.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, $6,293,220; produce exports, $4,879,407, and specie exports, $608,796. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January amount to $208,009,926, against $322,654,331 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total exports of produce this year are $196,157,707, against $230,099,009 last year, and the total exports of specie during the same period are $33,939,713, against $43,859,871 in 1874.

IN NO county in this State have our friends had a more desperate fight on hands than in Jefferson county, and there is no portion where all attacks on the party will be more manfully met and resisted. We can say to them stand by your guns and the enemy will be yours. Hon. A. W. TAYLOR, of Indiana, is doing a good work there, and his speeches are highly spoken of. General WHITE and Colonel C. J. ARMS will speak at Brookville on Saturday evening next, at Perrysville on Monday afternoon and at Punxsutawney on Monday evening.

THE Boston *Journal*, which is a careful and well informed organ of the mercantile interests of New England, is very cheerful about the business outlook. In Boston, it says there is not only a better feeling, but positive activity. Merchants find that inquiries about goods are followed by purchases. The consumers have also come into the market to supply their present wants. For two years at least consumers have been studying and practicing economy, and what is important to consider, not only consumers but traders are either out of debt or have reduced their liabilities to the minimum.

THE *National Baptist* justifies the lynching of a man in Ohio, charged with rape and murder, upon the ground that the courts are so slow in trials and the law's delays so numerous. It is the certainty of justice, it says, which represses crime, and when justice is slow and uncertain crime is sure to abound. But, is there any "justice" in hanging an innocent man? The man hung by lynch law in Ohio, it now turns out, was not the murderer, but his wife; yet the wife goes unpunished and the innocent husband has been hung by Judge Lynch. Justice cannot be sure where there is not inquiry enough to make the proof of guilt certain; and the trouble with Lynch law is that it judges hastily and under the influence of excited passions which blind the judgment and render impartiality impossible. It is better to go slow and be sure, than to be in haste and judge unjustly; and the escape of nine guilty men is not so bad as the condemnation of one who is innocent.

THE tone of all our leading Western exchanges is to the effect that business has revived there, and that the worst of the hard times are over in that section. Neither Chicago nor St. Louis has ever had a larger trade, it is said, than in the past year, while the good crops of the farmers give promise of as much trade next year. In the Eastern States, too, there is a visible improvement. Failures are by no means as frequent or as serious as they were a year ago. In every case of any moment it proves, on examination, that the firm in misfortune had gone into some kind of speculation and invited disaster. The explanation of the whole trouble is that money has been so abundant and cheap that it was difficult to put it to profitable use, and so the holders were tempted to go into outside "operations," perhaps with little experience, entailing ruin. As a rule while men attend faithfully to their proper business, and let other things alone, they come out all right.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The election takes place this day two weeks, and much remains yet to be done. In some of the election districts a close canvass has been made, and everthing prepared for bringing out a full vote; while in others scarcely anything has yet been done.

May we not appeal to our friends in these latter districts to take hold of the work that yet remains to be attended to? What is everybody's business is nobody's business; and if the Republicans of these quiescent districts lie idly upon their oars, trusting to some spontaneous development of political workers, they will be disappointed. They must take up the work themselves and do it, or it will not be done at all.

The registry of every election district is now complete and copies of it are in the hands of the local committee for each. All that is wanted is to go around through the district and stir up every Republican voter to the necessity of turning out at the election. A very little effort will accomplish this; and then a good working committee is wanted in each district to stay at the polls all day and take turns with each other in hunting up delinquent or lazy voters. We cannot be beaten if this kind of effort is made; and a neglect of it may become a cause of regret forever afterward.

The Democratic defeat in Ohio has, of course, dispirited the rank and file of that party, here; but it has also rendered them desperate and reckless. They do not intend to submit without an effort, and they are now straining every nerve to beat us in the State. Their defeat in Ohio will make them fight with the desperation of death. The call for battle has been sounded all along their lines. If money, corruption, intrigue, hypocrisy, hard work, or desperate combat will weigh in the balance of victory, Democracy will throw all in the scales to beat us. They know and appreciate the importance of a victory in Pennsylvania next month. Nothing will be left undone to secure it, and although they fight against odds, they will contest the ground with us, inch by inch.

We are going to win in this struggle, but we cannot win by supineness and a careless trust in the energy of others. We will triumph; but we will triumph only by being on the alert and meeting the enemy in every maneuver he undertakes.

The organization of our party is a strong and active one, but Republicans must not rely upon it exclusively. Let every Republican in every district constitute himself a committee of one to see and talk with his lukewarm neighbor. Urge upon the laboring man, your well-to-do neighbor, the manufacturer, all whom you can influence, the importance of voting for HARTRANFT and RAWLE.

But, while individuals can do much, the regular committees can do more. It is upon them falls the burden of duty, and it is to them we must look for the most effective work. If, Republican reader, the local committee in your district is doing nothing, hunt it up and provoke it into activity. There can be no excuse for coldness and indifference when victory stands ready to perch itself upon our banners.

We invite our readers who take an interest in this campaign, to get away from generalities, for a little while, and get down to particulars. Withdraw your gaze from the broad horizon of the State, and confine your scrutiny to your own election district. See that it is all right, and the rest will take care of themselves. Watch, therefore, your own district specially; stir up your local committee; help it in every way you can; and show that you have faith in HARTRANFT's success by laboring to poll for him the full Republican vote.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S VISIT TO THE WEST.

Governor HARTRANFT will be accompanied in his visit through the Western counties by Hon. LORENZO DANFORD, of Ohio, Hon. W. W. KETCHUM, of this State, and Col. C. J. ARMS, of Pittsburgh. The following is the revised list of appointments:

Pittsburgh, Monday, October 25, evening.
Beaver, Tuesday, October 26, evening.
New Castle, Wednesday, October 27, morning.
Sharon, Wednesday, October 27, evening.
Conneautville, Thursday, October 28, morning.
Meadville, Thursday, October 28, evening.
Oil City, Friday, October 29, morning.
Franklin, Friday, October 29, evening.
Corry, Saturday, October 30, morning.
Titusville, Saturday, October 30, evening.
Butler, Monday, November 1, afternoon.

THE topic entitled "The Relation of the Church to the Working Classes," which is to be discussed in the approaching Episcopal Church Congress at Philadelphia, is one of vital importance, and should engage the best thought of the best thinkers of that intellectual body. It is emphatically the question of the day, including as it does the grave problems of the best methods of reaching the people, relieving poverty, checking crime, and suppressing the evils which grow out of the position of isolation which many of the working people feel themselves to be in. Religion has been growing to be a costly luxury, and its hold upon the great body of toilers has thus been lessening. With the increase of wealth and culture there seems to be, at least in the cities, the crowding out of the poor from the churches, and if any feasible plan can be adopted for remedying the evil, it will prove of incalculable benefit.

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* mentions a curious fact which has fallen under its observation, showing that it is one thing to manufacture goods down South and another thing to induce people to purchase them. A factory in Southern Maryland turns out a considerable quantity of cotton and woolen goods, but can find no market till it comes north to New York, where it is purchased by Marylanders and others from the South, under the supposition that it is from Northern looms. This indicates that it will take a long time before the prejudice in favor of Northern manufactures will give way to a preference for "domestic" goods.

PERSONAL.

They say Stanley is going to marry "one of the wealthiest and most beautiful young ladies in New York," when he comes back from Africa—if he ever does.

Boston Corbett, who is known all over the country as the avenger of Abraham Lincoln, has gone to Chicago for permanent settlement. Poor Corbett! He deserves a better fate.

Ex-Governor Kent, for whom Maine "went," is now seventy-three years old, but still vigorous in mind and body, and enthusiastic over the great victory for honesty in Ohio.

Major M. R. Delany, of Charleston, S. C., is writing for a Southern publishing house a history of the African race in the birth of their first importation by the Spaniards till the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Major Delany formerly resided in this city.

A singular case is reported from Brooklyn. A woman was badly frightened by a cat some months previous to the birth of her child. That child proved to be a girl, and is now eighteen years of age and married. During her girlhood she gave no evidence of being affected by her mother's fright, accepting, indeed, a propensity to chase mice and occasionally to sit on the backyard fence and yowl a little on moonlight nights; but, strange to relate, since the birth of her own baby she always lifts it out of its crib by the back of its neck with her teeth.

Most people have forgotten that once potential personality in Southern and California, as well as national, politics, ex-Senator Gwin, or "Duke Gwin," as he used to be called, when in the height of his prosperity and power he was one of that small cabal who ruled or managed Southern statesmen, and before whose awful authority Northern Democratic Congressmen used to bend in abject submission. He still lives, however, for he has just been interviewed by the correspondent of a New York paper. Gwin does not forget his imprisonment by order of Andrew Johnson, nor his jailer, General Sheridan. The old fox is unsubdued. Fond as he is of the political atmosphere of Washington, he does not "intend to go there until the Democrats are restored to power." Then ex-rebels like himself will feel perfectly at home.

Charleston, South Carolina, indulges anticipations of a larger trade this year than any other since the war.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Husby, rag baby, on the tree top,
While William blew, the cradle did rock;
The fog-horn is busted, the cradle did fall,
And down comes baby, Bill Allen, and all."

The autumn days are taking their leaves.

The Prohibition meetings are exceedingly spiritless affairs.

And now the crooked tobacco manufacturers find that the law has got a twist on them.

Heavy grain shipments are now going on from Milwaukee to Buffalo and Oswego by vessels.

Ex-United States Senator Ross has just become the editor of the Lawrence, Kansas, *Standard*.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* grows crazier from day to day. Hasn't the poor thing any friends?

Out in Iowa the hogs are dying in countless numbers, of a distemper which experts cannot explain or cure.

Othello had just received his pay in Venetian scrip when he exclaimed, "He who steals my purse steals trash."

A hundred and five gallons of sorghum from a quarter of an acre of sugar cane is what they squeeze out in Kansas.

There is talk of a monument for Matthias Keller, author of the "American Hymn," who has just died at Boston.

This capsicums the climax of big yields. There is a stalk of red pepper in Henry county, Ga., which bears 20,382 pods.

The value of the imports of Boston during the last year was $51,981,850; the amount of duties received, $14,538,347.

Postal cards are a German invention, and were first introduced by the German Government during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. Frank Buckland announces in his latest work his belief that the devil fish, or octopus, was the veritable hydra of Hercules.

The corn crop this fall is estimated at 1,100,000,000 bushels, and exceeds that of 1872, or any other year in the history of the country.

Nature herself rejoiced over the defeat of Olebillallen. A young Ohio apple tree suddenly burst into full bloom last Wednesday.

"When she will, she will, you may depend on't." The women have raised all the money necessary for their Centennial exhibition building, $28,000.

The remarkable feat of making 1,010 steel rails in twenty hours was last week accomplished in the steel rail mill of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company.

The later conquests of Russia beyond the Caspian create considerable alarm in England. Even the placid *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We are all Russophobists."

If report says true a remedial agent has been found for that hitherto incurable disease, the Eastern leprosy, in an Indian vegetable product known as "gurgun balsam."

General Newton reports that Hell Gate will be blown up next year. It has taken a hundred years to reach the time when those gates will not prevail against commerce.

During the last five months, known as "dog days," the poundmaster of Washington city captured and killed 2,222 dogs. The correspondent of the New York *Sun* escaped.

It has been demonstrated that for all telegraphic purposes the English language is from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. cheaper than the French, German or any other language.

Political clubs are uncommonly numerous this fall, springing up everywhere like mushrooms, and destined to disappear after the manner of rockets when the November elections are over.

When parties play billiards with the understanding that the loser of the game is to pay for the hire of the table, it is not betting under the statute. The Supreme Court of Indiana so decides.

It is said that large numbers of nervous ladies in high station use opium to give new life to their effete and exhausted frames, and that the largest proportionate consumption is among this class.

The manufacture of plate glass in Missouri has been attended with such success since its commencement, that the industry, though only some three years old, is now one of the most important of the State.

The Supreme Court of Maine thinks that "putting a pail full of malt in Sebago lake wouldn't make ale." A liquor seller who was prosecuted for selling beer with only two per cent. of alchol in it, was held innocent.

There is a notable easing up of money matters in the cotton-growing towns. Heretofore, the planters' mortgages forced them to sell, but now their comparatively unembarrassed circumstances give them the whip hand.

An "amended orthography" is seriously contemplated by Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of making the innovation in publishing the official documents of the State.

The rapidity with which burnt Chicago is being rebuilt seems to realize the old fable of the Phœnix springing from its own ashes. The records show a continued demand for new buildings, and the work of erecting them goes on vigorously.

It is not generally known that the Treasury Department employs two learned and skilful chemists, one of whom is constantly engaged in fabricating indelible inks, while the other devotes his talents to washing out the inks, and, thus far, chemistry has devised no ink which chemistry cannot efface.

Twenty Reasons Why Hartranft Should be Re-elected.

Because he has proved himself a capable, upright and honest Chief Magistrate.

Because he has conducted the affairs of the State with such good sense and sound judgment that even those who were opposed to him at his election three years ago, now say they can find no fault with him.

Because he is a modest, thoughtful, brave man, who carefully considers what is his duty and then quietly proceeds to do it, regardless of clamor or denunciation.

Because he is an Independent man in thought and action, and while courteous to all is incapable of being unduly influenced by any.

Because he is a true patriot, has a deep and abiding love of country, and an honest pride in the prosperity of his native State and the development of its varied resources.

Because he is the uncompromising enemy of corruption and profligacy, and will not suffer them to exist in the government when in his power to destroy them.

Because he is a gentleman, in the highest and best sense of the term, treats all men courteously, giving them a fair hearing on all subjects, and a decision reached by a thoughtful regard for what is right.

Because in dealing with men who were disposed to resist the laws by violence, and insurrection of society, he has displayed a combination of courage, caution and firmness that few men possess; and that are invaluable in a Chief Magistrate.

Because he is a representative of the agricultural interest, by far the most important in our State—having been brought up on a farm, tilled the earth with his own hands, and understands the wants and necessities of that class of our citizens.

Because, as a man, his character is unimpeachable, and his personal conduct is governed by a high regard for morality and virtue.

Because when the country was in danger from armed treason he volunteered his services, and if necessary his life, for her preservation, and fought bravely to preserve the life of the nation.

Because his election will be a victory of the party which represents the elements of progress in our Government, and a defeat of those who would turn back the tide of progress and establish injustice and wrong.

Because his defeat would be a triumph of the heresy of inflation, a policy at war with all healthy business prosperity, and leading directly to repudiation.

Because those who seek to defeat him are mainly those who sympathized with the rebels in their desire to overturn the Government, and secretly regret that their efforts failed.

Because his election this year will go far to prevent a Democratic success next year, when of all times in our history, the Centennial of our Independence, we should have a national administration devoted to liberty, justice and right.

Because under the management of the party whose candidate he is, the debt of the State has been largely decreased, while under that of the Democracy it was constantly increasing.

Because the State tax on real estate, which was a burden on our agricultural interests, has been abolished under Republican management, and would be restored and the Democrats to get into power.

Because the defeat of a gallant soldier, and the election of a rebel sympathizer, would be a reflection on every soldier who fought for the Union.

Because he is true to the fundamental principles of a republican government—liberty, justice and equality—while his opponents is their enemy and has so proved himself.

Because should peril and danger threaten us we would have a Chief Magistrate in whom every patriot would repose the most unlimited confidence.

Because he is a true son of Pennsylvania—has always been faithful to her interests—defended her in time of war and labored for her prosperity in time of peace.

STATE NEWS.

Altoona has a successful co-operative store.

Lewistown has organized a game and fish association.

The autumn days are taking their leaves.

Three hundred and seventy students attend the National School at Edinboro this term.

The Easton *Express* says that two persons of Flatbrookville took in one day, with rod and line, 287 fish.

The Watsontown Lumber Company have an order from the Centennial managers for one million feet of lumber.

New Kingston, Cumberland county, has organized a cavalry company to join the Grand Army of the Centennial.

Conneaut, Ohio, buyers are paying twenty-five cents for Early Rose and Peerless potatoes in Crawford county, Pa.

Samuel Alexander, of Lewistown, was accused of swindling in wheat. He fled to the woods, and has not been seen since.

Mechanicsburg is out of all patience with the drunken tramps who amuse themselves by insulting ladies while passing through that town.

The Meadville *Democrat* says that the Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Association come out two hundred and fifty dollars behind on their late fair in that city.

"Star," a celebrated trotter that has been training in Pottstown, during the past summer, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from his trainer's stables a few nights ago.

It was at Hartford, Pa., where the tenor stopped in the middle of a solo in the oratorio of Esther, and scratching his head soliloquized thus: "Let's see—hold on—how's this going to come out, anyway."

A man named Brink, a resident of Jefferson county, was attacked one day last week on the highway in Indiana county, by two men, and robbed of $1,800 in money and a valuable watch. Two men have been arrested for the crime.

At the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, which will be held in Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of November, an application will be made for the pardon of Xingo Parks, convicted in Clearfield county last week of conspiracy.

The Board of Trustees appointed by the State President of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Pennsylvania, have purchased a building at Sixth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, to be used as the permanent headquarters of the order in this State.

The managers of the Indiana County Agricultural Fair, held in Indiana last week, have footed up the receipts and expenditures, and find that they come out pretty safely. The total amount received was $2,340, and the sum to be paid in premiums and expenses will be about $1,000.

The Connellsville *Monitor* says that gold has been discovered in the Springfield coal mines at Stewarton station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Specimens of white quartz rich with gold have been found, and one miner picked up a nugget containing several dollars' worth of the precious metal.

The Departments at the State capital have been draped in mourning in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Hartranft announcing the death of Attorney General Dimmick. The office of the late Attorney General is heavily draped. The emblems of mourning will not be removed until the expiration of thirty days.

The case of Joseph Vankirk *vs.* the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, pending in the Snyder county courts for some time, was tried last week, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000 damages. The suit was brought for forcibly ejecting Mr. Vankirk from the cars about five years ago, in a secluded place between Milton and Williamsport at night.

Potatoes bring only twenty-five cents per bushel throughout the country. At Girard and Springfield agents are buying them for cash at that price and shipping them to the Eastern markets where they bring a fair profit. At Girard yesterday five car loads were shipped and the farmers in that vicinity are bringing in big wagon loads daily.—*Erie Dispatch.*

A deposit of magnetic iron ore has been discovered on the lands of David and Eli Bechtel, at Bechtelsville, Berks county, and from a shaft which has been sunk by the Bechtelsville Iron Company, who have a twenty years' lease upon the property, shows that the vein is over nine feet in thickness, and the indications are that the deposit is a very large one.

The *Record* says that more people are going into sheep feeding this year in Chester county than we ever knew before, stimulated by the prospect of Centennial year, when it is expected the demand for mutton in Philadelphia to feed the numerous guests at the Exposition will be unusually large. Experience has shown that there is a large profit in raising sheep, if the flock does not fall a prey to dogs.

The family of Mr. Daniel Katherman, recently deceased, of Hartley township, Union county, furnishes an example of longevity rarely ever equaled. His widow, Catherine Katherman, is still living. They had seventeen children—all living, all married and all have children, all of whom are living; no death having occurred up to this time. The oldest head of the family, which took place in 1873.

A large number of farmers' teams arrived in Reading last Friday loaded with potatoes, which were sold to housekeepers by the bushel or bag at from fifty or sixty cents per bushel. Owing to the demand for potatoes in the coal regions most of the farmers of Penn, Upper Bern and other townships situated along the Blue Mountains, are sending their potatoes to Schuylkill county, where they command from seventy-five to eighty cents per bushel.—*Reading Eagle.*

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 16th inst. says: A number of gentlemen, specially invited, were present yesterday afternoon at the trial of a new motor engine No. 132 North Third street. The contrivance, in construction, resembles the steam engine. The difference consists of the addition of a compressing pump and reservoir for the purpose of condensing and retaining the combustible gases with which the pressure is created. The engine is started by the application of a lighted match, and it is estimated that a working pressure can be obtained in only one minute. A gallon of coal oil runs a one-horse engine for ten hours.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic temple in Reading, was laid on Thursday with interesting ceremonies. The building has been in contemplation for a long time. Its dimensions will be eighty feet front by one hundred deep, and four stories in heighth. The walls will be of native white sandstone, and trimmings of brown sandstone. A procession of about five hundred members of the order marched to the temple. Several speeches were made, one of which, was delivered by the Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, of a most interesting character, and which he concluded by a thoughtful regard for what is right.

The Titusville *Courier* says: There is in the possession of Mr. Garret DeMills, of Oil Creek township, a powder horn which is over one hundred and sixteen years old. There are two inscriptions on it. One is as follows: "Caleb Rood, Ticonderoga, Oct. 22, 1759." The other is "Ludolph Fox." There is also some fine scroll work carved upon it. It came into the possession of Mr. DeMills about twenty years ago, he having purchased it of Mrs. William Fowler, of this city. The horn was presented to the grandfather of Mrs. Fowler by the owner of it, who carried it through the Revolutionary war. It has the mark of a buckshot it received while being carried by Mr. Fowler. It is a very interesting relic of the olden times.

At an early hour on Sunday night a dastardly outrage was perpetrated at Olyphant by a gang of Scranton rowdies, who were driving in a carriage from Archbald in the direction of this city. A little way above Olyphant it appears they had a disturbance with a party of desperadoes of their own ilk, in which the Scranton men got worsted, and this so incensed them that they swore to shoot down the first man they met on the road. The first man he met was an inoffending old man named Grimes, who happened to be walking quietly along, and on the ruffians coming within range of him, one of them drew a revolver and, obeying the devilish prompting of his heart, fired with the intention of dispatching him. The bullet lodged in the old man's thigh, inflicting a serious wound and, leaving him insensible on the road, the ruffians drove off. Fortunately the bullet did not obey the murderous mission upon which its master sent it. Grimes was taken up and attended to, Doctor Kelley extracting the ball and dressing his wound, which is not expected to prove fatal. So far none of his murderous assailants have been arrested, although it is alleged that they are well known. Perpetual penance in the penitentiary is too good for such scoundrels.—*Scranton Republican.*

Philadelphia is agitated over a quarrel between two young men in the upper classes of society in that city, which has resulted in the death of one of them. All the parties mixed up in the affair belong in the fashionable portion of the city, and are young men of wealth. The principals were Charles D'Hervilly, son of Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegary Institute, a French boarding school there, and Wm. D. Phillips, residing on Spruce street. These gentlemen were accompanied by William F. Dougherty, son of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., the lawyer and orator, and Joseph Norris, who resides on Broad street. All the party, except the deceased, were at a variety theater, and in coming out met D'Hervilly. Between him and Phillips, some time ago, there had been some words, and the dispute was never settled. D'Hervilly refused to be introduced to Phillips, and applied opprobrious epithets to him. The two parties then went up the street, and after going about a block, D'Hervilly passed past Dougherty and struck Phillips in the head. The latter retaliated, and several blows were struck, ending in D'Hervilly being knocked down and striking his head. His companions became frightened and ran away, and Henry Hazelhurst, a prominent lawyer, who was passing, went to his assistance and found that he was insensible. He was removed to his home, and recovered so as to converse freely, and retired about one o'clock with a slight headache. Soon after he retired medical aid was summoned, but before it arrived D'Hervilly was dead. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict that the blow which resulted in death was given in self-defense, and Phillips has been released on bail.

Refuse Bessemer steel scraps are now made into nails at Troy.

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The maintenance of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many provocations of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The properties of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it infuses unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver, bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependent. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters.

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ATTORNEYS.
IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF GEO. W. MCCLURE TO EMMET MCCLURE.
No. 1542 March Term 1875. Common Pleas Court No. 1, Allegheny county.
And now, to wit: The account of said Assignee, with accompanying vouchers, presented in open Court, whereupon the same are ordered to be filed, and the Prothonotary is directed to publish notice of said filing once a week for three successive weeks in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal and the Pittsburgh Commercial, and that same be confirmed and allowed, unless exceptions be filed on or before November 3d, 1875.
All persons interested will please take notice of the above order.
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.
TH

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room S, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 18, 1875.

In anticipation of a considerable withdrawal of circulation by the national banks, and consequently the withdrawal from the United States Treasury of the bonds deposited for that circulation, the question has been discussed whether it would be well to give publicity to the names of the banks so surrendering their issue. It is held on the one hand that it is unfair to the banks to Individualize their business which is illustrated as follows: One corporation might require the additional notes which their bonds would bring, if sold, to meet its obligations; another might withdraw a portion of its circulation for speculative propose, and the announcement of the name of the bank in New York would enable parties to bid accordingly for the bonds thus put on the market and prevent a full realization of their scheme. In any event it was contrary to the custom which had been observed in managing the affairs of the national banking system and ought to be discontinued. On the other side it is urged that the names of the new banks were given as well as the names of banks decreasing their circulation, and it is claimed that what is done under the law should be given to the public. The question is undecided as yet. In connection with this discussion, the question is raised by the New York *Herald:* May a bank which relinquished a part of its circulation issue it again if it will? The act permitting it does not modify a previous act authorizing the reduction, so national banks may now be said to possess unrestricted privilege to reduce their circulation to the minimum of $45,000 and the next week increase it to any amount. It is not improbable that a considerable withdrawal of this character may take place without eventually decreasing the volume of national bank circulation, as it would be a profitable operation on the part of the banks to sell their high-priced bonds, and to deposit for the subsequent increase of their circulation some of the late issues of United States fives or the four-and-a-half per cents when they are issued.

—The condition of the national banks of New York city on October 1, as shown by their report to the Comptroller of the Currency, is as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$202,089,732 53
Overdrafts	353,367 58
United States bonds to secure circulation	24,895,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	7,836,350 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10,319,933 10
Due from other national banks	13,093,086 95
Due from State and private bankers	1,850,039 22
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,455,499 45
Current expenses	1,776,702 92
Premium	1,404,044 47
Checks and other cash items	2,207,588 97
Exchange for Clearing House	20,461,720 67
Bills of other national banks	1,800,970 00
Fractional currency	282,820 67
Specie	4,655,761 90
Legal tender notes	17,040,074 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	37,460,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	1,068,632 00
Due from the United States Treasurer	285,705 00
Total	$389,738,081 22

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 68,500,000 00
Surplus fund	22,510,000 00
Undivided profits	11,943,199 76
National bank notes outstanding	18,309,317 00
State bank notes outstanding	94,350 00
Dividends unpaid	228,460 57
Individual deposits	173,494,200 10
United States deposits	257,441 25
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	38,365 99
Due to national banks	69,023,314 66
Due to State banks and bankers	25,176,335 88
Bills payable	13,000 00
Total	$389,758,684 22

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 18, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
6's, 5-20's, 1881, coup	120	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121⅛	....	....	....
10-40's	116⅝	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	117	....	....	....
Currency 6's	123½	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	115⅜	....	....	....
Western Union	74½	74½	74	74
Pacific Mail	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
Panama	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	100	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	78½	....	....
American Express	....	48	....	....
United States Express	....	94	....	....
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	102½
Erie	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
Michigan Central	....	93	....	....
Michigan Southern	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅜
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	96½	....	....
Chicago & Rock Island	95½	....	95½	95½
Do preferred	....	90	89⅝	89⅝
Rock Island	....	....	....	....
St. Paul	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
Do preferred	62⅝	61⅝	....	61
Wabash common	....	....	....	16½
Fort Wayne	....	99¼	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	16½	15⅝	15⅝
Union Pacific	66⅝	67	....	66⅝
Harlem	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	18⅜	17⅞	....	17⅞
Atlantic & Pac. prf	64¾	64	....	....
IronMountain	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....
Co. C. & I	34½	....	....	35
Atlanti. & Pacific Tel	18¾	....	....	....
South Carolinas	29	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	30	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	101¾	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50⅝	50⅝	....
Reading	....	....	56
United Co's of N. J	132¾	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	2¼
Tarbigh Valley	....	....	62
Allegheny Valley	92	....	....
Central Transpor'n Co	....	....	46¾
Empire Transport'n Co	....	....	52½
P., C. and St. L. m. b	74½	....	....

—A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Bristow is of the opinion that he can now, at an early day, make an arrangement for the successful placing of the $300,000,000 four and a half per cent. bonds. He contends the result in Ohio as sure to give increased confidence to United States securities in Europe, that the policy of inflation been indorsed in Ohio by a respectable majority he was apprehensive that difficulty might have ensued in negotiating the loan, even if he could at the present time place it at all. The comments of the foreign press, reported by cable, seem to bear out his conclusions in this respect.

—The new 50-cent fractional currency notes will be ready for issue on Monday or Tuesday of this week. The delay in their preparation was caused by the rejection of badly printed backs furnished by the Philadelphia contractors. There has been no issue of 50-cent notes since March last, in order that the old issue, which has been counterfeited considerably, might be retired before the new notes are issued.

—At a meeting of the general freight agents of the railroads leading from Chicago to the East, at Chicago, on the 11th instant, it was decided to make the rate on grain from that city the same as on fourth class goods. What is, therefore, to the several cities will hereafter be as follows: From Chicago to New York 40 cents per 100 pounds; to Boston, 45; to Philadelphia, 35; to Portland, 45; to Baltimore, 35; to Albany, 30; and to Peoria, 25. Flour and meal in lots of fifty barrels and over are charged just double the above named rates for grain.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad earnings on the main line from Pittsburgh to New York, and on the branches of main line, are reported as follows in the London papers:

	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
Four months ending May	$ 8,540,100	$ 5,864,700	$ 2,975,400
Four months ending Sept. 1	10,731,000	6,783,000	3,948,000
Eight months	$19,671,100	$12,647,700	$ 6,923,400

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $417,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $103,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling dull at 479@481.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 116⅞, the highest price of the day, the lowest being 116⅝. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-32, 5-64, 1-16 and finally ⅛ per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds dull. State securities steady, except Tennessees, which are lower. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, Erie having been the only exception, opening at 14⅝ against 15⅛ at the close Saturday, the decline being in sympathy with the fall at London. Prices afterward recovered for 13¾ Lake Shore advanced from 94¾ to 95¼ and Michigan Central from 88¾ to 89⅜. The strength of these two stocks was due to a reported conference between the directors looking to an advance in rates. At second call the market was weak during the last hour of business stocks were weak and lower, the decline from the highest point of the day having been from 1/64 per cent. Northwestern preferred fell off from 50 to 48 common from 35½ to 34¾, Rock Island from 95¾ to 95, preferred from 62¾ to 61¾, Missouri Pacific from 16¾ to 15¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 16¼ to 15⅝, Hannibal & St. Joe from 18 to 17¾, Michigan Central from 88¾ to 87¾, Pacific Mail from 36⅜ to 36¾, Western Union from 74⅝ to 74⅜ and Lake Shore from 95¼ to 94⅝. Erie rejected from 15¼ to 14⅝. In final dealings a steady recovery prevailed and prices recovered from 1/64@¼ per cent. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 184,000 shares, of which were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 St. Paul common, 25,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 4,400 Ohio and Mississippi and 1,000 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	74	N. J. Central	103¾
Pacific Mail	36⅜	Rock Island	103
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	98¾
Wells Fargo Ex	78½	Terre Haute	8
American Ex	96⅜	Do preferred	18½
United States Ex	48	Northwestern	84¾
New York Central	102⅜	Do preferred	48¾
Erie	14⅝	Chicago & Alton	94
Do preferred	34½	Do preferred	103
Harlem	131	Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝
Do preferred	135	Indiana Central	103½
Mich. Central	87⅞	Piitsb'g & C'ny	110
Lake Shore	94⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	18
Illinois Central	85½	Delaware & Lack	119
Cleveland & Pitts	96⅜	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	18¾
St. Paul	34½	Union Pac. stock	66¾
Do preferred	48½	Central Pac. bds	106¾
Wabash	16¾	Union Pac. bds	101¾
Do preferred	32½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.123½ 5-20's, 1868 .....120½
5-20's, 1864 .....119 New 5's.....117⅝
5-20's, 1865, reg.....119⅝ 10-40's.....115¾
5-20's, 1865, new.....119⅝ 10-40's, coupons....117
5-20's, 1867.....120⅛ Currency 6's.....123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.....48¾ Virginia, old.....40
Tennessee, new.....47½ Missouri 6's.....101¾
Virginia, new.....30¾

LONDON, October 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 3-16; account, 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝; do 1867, 107¼; 10-40's, 104¾; new fives, 103⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 15½; preferred 29.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Gold 116¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, October 18, 1875. }

The unfavorable action of the weather upon trade to-day lessened the volume of business considerably, but taking all things into consideration, a fair day's trade was secured. In prices there were some alterations noted. Grain was generally steady, and flour was active at firm prices. In country produce we notice lower prices and large stocks of buckwheat flour, while sweet potatoes are also depressed and lower. Groceries are generally steady; we note a decline in New Orleans molasses in anticipation of the incoming new crop. Fish are very much advanced, owing to scarcity of stock at the supply markets. In other respects we note no important changes.

Under the head of "grasshopper corn," the New York *Bulletin* has the following concerning the product of the devastated region in Missouri:

"There is a great deal of mammoth corn—mammoth in the yield per acre and in the size of the ears—in Missouri this year, but according to the St. Louis *Republican*, the very finest is in that region where one would least expect to find it—the grasshopper counties. It was too late, after the insects took their departure, to sow small grain and grass, and it was too late, too, according to the best of good farming, to plant corn, with the certainty of having it mature before frost; still, planting corn was all that the disheartened farmers could even attempt to do, and so they set about it with all their might. The earth helped them, and the result is a crop that is a constant wonder to themselves. A few weeks ago the Bank of Holden, Johnson county, offered a prize of $25 for 10 ears of the best corn raised by one farmer in the grasshopper counties of Johnson, Bates, Henry, Lafayette and Cass; this was improved by the merchants to $50. There were fifty-three entries, and the award was made last Saturday. "Such corn was never seen before," is the brief but comprehensive report we hear of the display; and the wonder increases when it is stated that nearly all the seed corn in those counties was begged, and not planted till the 20th of June. Some of the choicest ears exhibited are to be sent to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and afterward to the Philadelphia Centennial, to let the world see what the grasshopper counties of Missouri can do in the way of corn raising."

The sugar trade of New York has been much disturbed by a recent decision of the construction of the revenue laws relative to the drawback allowed on refined sugar. In connection with this subject the *Shipping List* says:

"Our present purpose is simply to direct attention to the recent action of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the rebate or drawback system in connection with the exportation of refined sugar, to which reference was made in the report on that article in our last review. This change is a reduction of the rebate from $5 75 to $5 38 per 100 pounds. Under the liberal system which was adopted last winter the exports of refined sugar to Europe, to South America, and to other parts, have attained so very large proportions, the shipments from this port alone during the five months ending with August reaching 24,331,343 pounds, against only 4,576,228 pounds during the corresponding months last year—to the obvious advantage of the importing, refining and shipping interests, and without detriment so far as is known, to any material interest of the Government.

Nor is this the only hardship to which the sugar trade have been subject within a twelve-month. Last winter the Government forced the importers an enhanced rate of duty upon raw sugar, and at a most inopportune period, thereby giving to the new crops in Cuba and elsewhere having already been contracted for. At the moment appropriate legislation could be was presented of numerous cargoes, coming in at about the same time, paying different rates of duties, according to the *short* paying and rates, and that on *shimboard* another, one the lower and the other the higher rate of duty."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour bbls	727	Apples, bbls	1,133
Wheat, bush	55	Wheat, bus	40,980
Barley, bus	4,660	Oats, bus	3,612
Butter, pkgs	31	Bacon, tcs	225
Potatoes, bus	1,000	Hay, tons	334

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade was rather quiet but steady, with liberal receipts. Wheat is active at easy values; old wheat being out of date we omit quotations. New Michigan white wheat is firm at $1 40@1 43 per bushel prime sound new red winter is Big Muddy. Corn has already not very active, and receipts are comparatively light. We note a sale of 1 car shelled corn at 71c in elevator. We quote shelled at 70@71c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 69@70c for high mixed; 68@69c for low mixed; car corn, 74@72c, per bushel for prime yellow on track; 69@70c for mixed; new car is quotable at 66@68c. Oats are active and in good demand; 1 car of Ohio white sold at 44c. We quote Western white at 43@46c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 43@46c; dark to light mixed, 40@42c. Barley active and in liberal supply at $1 30@1 35 for prime spring; $1 10@1 20 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is fairly active at 57@58c ₱ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade in flour is active and firm. We hear of sales aggregating 900 barrels Minnesota in car lots at $7 00 per barrel. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do, $7 50; No. 1 wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing trade of Holden, Johnson county, offered a prize of $25 for 10 ears of the best corn raised by one farmer in the grasshopper counties of Johnson, Bates, Henry, Lafayette and Cass; this was improved by the merchants to $50. There were fifty-three entries, and the award was made last Saturday. "Such corn was never seen before," is the brief but comprehensive report we hear of the display; and the wonder increases when it is stated that nearly all the seed corn in those counties was begged, and not planted till the 20th of June. Some of the choicest ears exhibited are to be sent to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and afterward to the Philadelphia Centennial, to let the world see what the grasshopper counties of Missouri can do in the way of corn raising."

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FLOUR—The

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weat'r.
7 A. M.	29.910	46	61	N.W.	.....	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.016	45	76	N.W.	.....	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.240	39	72	N.	.....	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.101 Highest thermom....48
Mean thermometer...42 Lowest thermom....39
Rainfall.....01

The Brown Estate.

Messrs. Samuel S. Brown and James M. Schoonmaker, and son-in-law of the late Wm. H. Brown, have taken letters of administration on his personal estate. The bonds given amount to $1,000,000), the largest ever entered of record in this county. The bond is usually double the amount of the personal property.

Man Killed in Oakland.

A fatal accident occurred in Oakland, Fourteenth ward, yesterday afternoon. While the workmen employed by the contractor for the grading of Forbes street were taking down a tree that projected upon the sidewalk, it fell upon a man named John Wagner and inflicted such injuries that he died soon after. An inquest was held by Alderman Larkin and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Sudden Death.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bombleski, who was found dead Sunday night in her house at the corner of Elm street and Poplar alley. The jury found that death was caused by apoplexy. The deceased attended church Sunday, and was in good health. She was a church member in good standing, and was greatly esteemed for her many virtues. Her death is mourned by many relatives and friends.

Boating News.

Cassius M. Wright accepts the challenge of Joe Kaye to row a three mile scull race for a purse of $500, Kaye to put up $300 to Wright's $200. The parties will meet at 84 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, this evening.

Jacob Kirsh, of the Clipper Boat Club, challenges Adam Wendel to row a three-mile single scull race on the Allegheny course for a purse of $200 or more. Wendel accepts the challenge, and the men and their friends met last evening and concluded arrangements for a race next Saturday.

Retrenchment

The Council Committee on Retrenchment and Reform held a special meeting last evening, Mr. Glass in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we ask Councils to have all officers in the employ of the city furnish to this committee the names, number and salaries of themselves and their employees and ordinances fixing the same, and report at once to the committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Accidentally Shot.

Last Saturday a young lady named Katie Walker, residing at Millvale, on the West Penn Railroad, was accidentally shot and perhaps fatally injured by a little boy, a son of Mr. Shaffer, of Millvale, at whose house Miss Walker was visiting. It seems that a loaded rifle had been left standing in one of the rooms, and the boy picked it up and playfully pointed it at the young lady, when it was discharged, the ball entering her head near the right ear. At last accounts the unfortunate victim of the lad's playfulness was in a critical condition.

The Late Fire in Allegheny.

There is no longer any doubt in the minds of the proprietors of the North American Planing Mill, in Allegheny, that their building was fired by an incendiary. The fact that a lot of shavings in a box near the furnace were not burned shows that the fire did not originate in that quarter. Oliver West, a machinist, states that he saw two drunken men on Irwin avenue, near the railroad crossing, the night of the fire, and heard one of them say, "We will have a big fire to-night." Mr. West was on his way to the Exposition, and the fire broke out before he got there. The fire was started in a shed in the rear of the main building.

A Pittsburgh Thief Abroad.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of Monday, says: The other day a gentleman was relieved at the depot of about thirty dollars by pickpockets. The suspicious movements of two individuals giving their names as George Brown and George Simons—one from Pittsburgh and the other from Baltimore—induced officers Abram Root and Ciley to arrest them. An examination of their persons showed that they had about forty dollars between them, a portion of which is supposed to have been taken from the man robbed. The accused were committed to prison for a hearing at the Mayor's office. They have since been discharged, the victim of the alleged theft failing to appear against them. They were obliged to pay the costs and promise to leave the city limits. If they should make their appearance again they will be committed under the act providing for the imprisonment of professional thieves for ninety days.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE feast of Tabernacles, now being observed by the Hebrew people, will close on Thursday next.

MR. JAMES HIGGINS, a well known and respected citizen of Huntingdon, is in the city, serving as a United States juror.

J. O. ALLEN, who is charged with victimizing the nurserymen, had a hearing yesterday and was committed to jail for trial.

HUGH BOYLE, the faithful guardian of the Smithfield street Exposition bridge, appeared in a new and gorgeous suit of blue yesterday.

MR. WILL S. HAYS, river editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, will arrive in the city this morning, on a short visit, and to attend our Exposition.

SELECT COUNCIL were to have met yesterday, but a quorum was not present at the appointed hour and an adjournment was had. There will be a regular meeting of both branches on Monday next.

ANDREW POLE, who stole a watch from Frank Hammond, had a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday. He acknowledged he had taken the watch, and was committed to jail for trial in default of $500 bail.

THE Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills for perjury against S. B. Coulson, John B. Dallas and W. J. Kounts. These are the outcome of the controversy relative to Western steamboat contracts.

THE penitentiary now contains five hundred and thirty inmates—the largest number ever confined there at any one time. The arrangements for working the menare admirable, and there are not fifty idle men in the prison.

U. HOMER, an alleged suspicio n person, was arrested on the charge of vagrancy last night by Officer Hughes, who found him on the street with a dozen heads of cabbage tied up in an undershirt. Deputy Mayor Hoerr fined him $5 and costs, which he paid.

AMONG the prominent arrivals at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday were John Felion, E. E. Williams, of Philadelphia; A. D. Wilson, United States General Surveyor; Wm. Fisher, New York; D. W. Shryock, of Greensburg, and J. Ross Thompson, of Erie.

JOHN R. BINGLER, a well known citizen, died Sunday evening at his residence in Hazlewood. The deceased was formerly engaged in the bakery and confectionery business on Wylie street, but of late years he has lived in the Twenty-third ward, where he amassed considerable wealth in real estate transactions.

THE express car attached to the Pacific express over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which arrived at the Union Depot yesterday afternoon, met with an accident before reaching Altoona by which it was nearly burned up. The cinders from the engine accumulated on the forward platform of the car and had not been discovered nearly all the wood work of the forward end was consumed.

A MAN went aboard the Exposition boat, Jack Gumbert, lying at the foot of Wood street, last night, and finding the boat would not start for fifteen minutes, said he hadn't time to wait and started to go ashore. Soon after a splash was heard, and in a minute or two the man who was in such a hurry was fished out of the water, he having walked overboard. His visit to the show is indefinitely postponed.

THE Grand Jury in attendance at the present term of the Quarter Sessions Court were dismissed yesterday, and the fact that they made no formal presentment was a subject of general remark. It is said they had two prepared, and failed to agree upon either—so they presented nothing. The "presentment" business is the emptiest kind of a farce, and the wonder is it has not fallen into disuse long ago.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch was received in this city, yesterday, stating that Edward Campbell, Jr., recently shot at Fairfield, Ohio, by W. W. Junkin, of that place, was not seriously injured and was able to walk about. The ball lodged in the hip. His assailant was held to bail for trial. The assault was provoked by a letter which Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Iowa, had published, reflecting severely on Mr. Junkin.

THE Youngstown *Tribune*, of Saturday, says: As William Fisher and Lieutenant Arnold were standing in the door of Mr. Fisher's restaurant, about eleven o'clock last night, Thomas Reno, of Pittsburgh, and a companion passed on the sidewalk. When a few feet away Reno fired a pistol, the ball from which rattled the old tol, the ball from which rattled the old oyster can near Fisher and Arnold's feet. Reno was arrested at once, and this morning he was fined $5. He claims the shooting was a[illegible]

THE EXPOSITION.

An Immense Crowd of Visitors Yesterday—The Stock Exhibition—List of Entries of Fine Cattle—Further Descriptions of the Displays of Leading Exhibitors, &c., &c.

The Exposition was visited yesterday by an immense crowd of people, the trains from all points bringing large numbers of strangers to the show. This is a good beginning of the week's business, and may be taken as an auspicious omen—as a foreshadowing of big things.

Among the notable events of the day was the arrival of a number of fine blooded cattle, which will be on exhibition this morning. The following are the entries up to last evening:

ENTRIES OF CATTLE.

Wallace Price, for the estate of James Price, Sharpsville, Mercer county—eight short-horned cattle, among which are the two bulls, "Tiger" and "Lord Byron," bull calf "Fancy Boy," cow, "Puss," twin bullocks, and two heifer calves.

Joseph McIntyre, Sewickley, one Jersey bull calf.

J. C. Anderson, Sewickley, Alderny bull.

A. M. Crawford, Ernsworst, one yoke of Durham oxen.

J. C. Anderson, Sewickley, one Alderny bull calf,

George W. Ewalt, Tally Cavy, one Short Horn and one Jersey bull.

James Rodgers, Beaty's, Westmoreland county, one short-horn bull, short-horn cow, bull and heifer calf, same breed. Thomas Coody, Cotswold ewes, three yearlings and three lambs.

There are several other entries, the list consisting of thirteen short horns, three Jerseys and Aldernys, two of fat cattle and one of oxen and steers.

IN POWER HALL

everything is in complete order, and the large engines are working admirably. The large displays of machinery, including many kinds of reapers, mowers, hay rakes, etc., can now be seen to advantage. A great deal of wood working machinery was put up yesterday and set in motion. The entries lately made in this department manifest the necessity of enlarging the hall, and work on the extension has commenced and will probably be completed by this afternoon.

THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION

in the east end of the building which we have already noticed, is still kept up and results from the substitution of Elaine the family safeguard oil for the inferior gas burned in other portions of the structure. We commend the judgment and discretion exercised by the Executive Committee in permitting the use of this oil to the exclusion of common and explosive fluids. Elaine is not only entirely safe, but it produces a bright and mellow light that is cheerful without being injurious to the eyes.

SOUTH SIDE SCHOOLS.

Several Southsiders set on foot yesterday a movement looking to a visit to the show by the school children on their side of the river. Messrs. M'Kain, Reed, Krehan, Hoerr, Schaffer, Evans, Wenke and other members of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth ward schools have made an appointment with the Executive Committee of the Exposition to name a day and arrange for the *entree* of the children, and will report to the meeting of the Board of Directors called for the purpose. It has also been suggested that each ward should have a separate day, and that the excursion boat "Gumbert" be chartered to carry the pupils from the South Side and return. The Committee of the Board of Directors will confer with the Managers of the Exposition to-day, when they will be enabled to give definite information in regard to the gala day for children.

BALLOONING.

A grand ascension was made yesterday by Mr. Grimley, accompanied by Mr. H. H. Byram, of the *Dispatch*. The balloon went up at 3.45 P. M., from the midst of an immense multitude of spectators, whose cheers added to the delicious strains of music produced by the great Western Band, gave the daring aeronauts a good send-off. The balloon shot upward rapidly to an altitude of perhaps a mile, taking a southeasterly direction, passing over the lower part of the city.

At a point above Walton's coal works, on the Monongahela, about five miles from the city, the balloon began to descend rapidly. The ballast was all gone, and nothing was left for the aeronauts but to submit to a violent collision with the earth. At least the indications were that way. When within about forty feet of the ground the balloon was caught by a gale and carried with great force into a forest, where it came in contact with a tree and was badly torn, the gas escaping so rapidly that the basket with its passengers dropped to the earth and both were slightly injured. They arrived in the city last night in a used up condition.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

The Press Committee met last evening, when Mr. D. L. Fleming, Chairman-elect, was inducted into office. He thanked the members of the committee for honoring him with the position.

A resolution was adopted requesting the managers of the Exposition to instruct the Chief of Police to keep the Press Headquarters clear of interlopers.

The Chairman, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the committee, appointed a committee of three for each day of the week to take charge of the headquarters.

It was resolved that hereafter the days of meeting shall be Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

THE STAR TABLE.

About the center of the south gallery the attention of lady promenaders is invariably arrested, upon first glance, at an array of china ware that eclipses everything of the kind at the Exposition. This consists of two sets of different and most beautiful designs arranged in the most tasteful and effective manner upon a large table in the form of a star. Interspersed with the china are some of the finest specimens of table glassware ever produced. Each set consists of almost two hundred pieces, each separate article being a perfect gem in its way. While the art of decorating china has been brought to a high state of perfection, and we expect to find the display golden up for the admiration of the public something worthy of especial distinction, we must admit that this collection is far ahead of anything that we could have anticipated for our Exposition. The firm of Reppert & Williams, by whom the china and glassware were furnished and placed in position on the table, have shown great taste as well as the ability to furnish the finest goods on the market. In addition to the display noted, they have several articles in their line of rare beauty, among which the most attractive are several dishes of majolica, a ware introduced by a partially revived lost art of the mediæval period.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

of No. 414 Penn avenue, exhibit some fine samples of furniture of their own manufacture. In this collection are two notable and elaborate articles consisting of a sideboard and a French cylinder desk. While these are especially worthy of mention it can be truthfully said that all the furniture turned out at the establishment of the firm named is first class in all respects.

MANSFIELD & CO.

have on exhibition at their stand, directly to the right of the Chinese pagoda, an assortment of plumbers, gas and steam fitters and engine builders brass work of the very finest description. Their display is comprised exclusively of articles of their own manufacture, many of which are plated with nickel and silver. The quality of the brass castings exhibited cannot be surpassed. Among the noticeable specimens are a combined check and stop, which is a globe valve and check valve in one, brass pump valves, double compression bath and basin cocks in brass and plated, entirely new in design. Included in the collection we also noticed anti-friction or Babbit metal, stereotype and type metal, unexcelled in quality, durability and other essential features. Some of the pieces of brass work are the finest that can be produced, and the display is throughout creditable to the enterprise and high reputation of the manufacturers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Private Dalzell will address the Republicans of Pittsburgh on Thursday evening next.

On Saturday evening next a grand Republican mass meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, at which Hon. Edward McPherson and Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, will deliver addresses.

The Hartranft clubs of 1872 will turn out on Thursday evening to attend a meeting to be held in the Thirteenth ward.

Republicans of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards will hold a mass meeting at the corner of Kirkpatrick street and Webster avenue on Thursday evening. The speakers will be announced to-morrow.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, will be held this (Tuesday) evening. Business of importance will be transacted.

The colored marching clubs of Pittsburgh will turn out to the meeting at Kirkpatrick street and Webster avenue, Thursday evening.

The date of the visit of the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, has not been definitely fixed.

The County Republican Executive Committee will meet this afternoon.

Republican Meetings.

A meeting of Republicans will be held to-morrow, Wednesday evening, at Castle Shannon. Col. J. S. Haymaker, John H. Kerr Esq., Hon. A. B. Young, I. C. Baird Esq., and H. J. Bigger Esq., will deliver addresses.

On the same evening a meeting will be held at school house, No. 4, West Deer township, at which John S. Robb, Alex McIntosh, I. N. Patterson, A. S. Miller and H. C. Campbell Esqs. will speak.

FITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

A Delightful Excursion to Cumberland, Maryland, Along the Youghiogheny and Wills' Creek—Autumnal Glories of the Alleghenies—The City of Cumberland.

PITTSBURGH, October 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mr. Louis Keim, inspector of Railroads for the Grand Duchy of Baden, happening to be in our city as the guest of Albert Glockner, Esq., one of our most estimable merchants, proved the happy occasion for a delightful excursion over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

At the instance of Mr. Sigismund Lowe, Civil Engineer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Gen. E. K. Hyndman, the courteous superintendent, placed at Mr. Lowe's disposal the directors' car for a trip over the road to Cumberland and return, and accordingly, on Friday morning last, the Express for the East left with the party. Besides Mr. Keim, the honored guest of the occasion, Mr. Lowe invited Mr. Glockner, Thomas J. Rask, C. E., of our city, Mr. Isaac Morley, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, and Thomas P. Roberts, Civil Engineer. At McKeesport, fifteen miles from the city, the superintendent himself, Gen. Hyndman, joined the party.

As the train sped along the Youghiogheny river the party was made interested with the ever-varying scenes of interest along the route. Mr. Hyndman pointed out all objects of interest; but what was of most importance, spoke of the diversified industries now in full operation along the populous valley of the Youghiogheny, was the wealth in minerals which yet lies in the hills for future development. Here it was a coal mine producing from its bowels the best quality of gas coal; next, quarries of magnificent building stone; next, glass sand in illimitable quantities, and so on, until we passed into the region of the Connellsville coking coal. It requires only a trip over this railroad to show to what vast proportions the coke trade has grown. When one passes mile after mile of solid coke ovens and is assured by the number of branch roads leading hither and thither, on all of which this is the chief industry, he can well appreciate the magnitude of the coke trade done by this road.

After passing Connellsville, the real ascent of the mountains began. Though the iron ore, coal and limestone still remains in the hills, the attention of the party was principally taken up with the magnificent scenery. The tongue and the pen will fail to tell of the exquisite effects nature can produce when she "lays out" to paint an American autumn in the Allegheny Mountains. The oaks, the maples, the hickories and the chestnuts were the brushes that lay on her princely palette; but for fine finish and gorgeous decorations nature here used the *dog wood* and *gum* trees. Truly it is impossible to describe the glories that beset us on every hand. Finally, as the train drew into the Sand Patch tunnel, where we passed under the dividing ridge of the Alleghenies preparatory to descending towards the Potomac, down the Wells creek valley, we were called to an excellent lunch.

Upon our arrival in Cumberland, after looking around the grand Hotel recently erected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the party, under the charge of Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, Jr., of Cumberland, visited the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad railmill, where Mr. Keim and the others were much interested in the various processes connected with the manufacture of railroad iron. The establishment is one of the largest and most complete in the country. Visits were also made to the elegant City Hall, now in progress of construction and nearly completed, at a cost of $120,000. In the interior of the building room is provided for a very handsome theatre hall.

The city of Cumberland has 15,000 inhabitants, and is apparently prospering even in the midst of the universal hard times.

The party returned to the city on Saturday morning much delighted with the trip. Too much credit could not be given the management of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the excellent conditions in which they have kept the road bed, tunnels and bridges. A critical examination was given to the details of construction, and the unanimous opinion was that the track and equipment was first class in every respect; and judging from the great quantity of through freight and passengers for Baltimore and the East, the advantages of the route seem to be well appreciated by our own city.

In closing I would say that credit is also due to Messrs. Hyndman, Washington, Donnelly and other officers of the road, who did everything in their power to promote the enjoyment of the guests of the trip. EXCURSIONIST.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The presentation of the famous "Two Orphans" last evening, at the Opera House, attracted a full house, and produced an exceedingly favorable impression. Some of the success of this drama in Pittsburgh is doubtless due to the interest awakened by the litigation concerning its proprietorship, which has given it a fame somewhat exceeding its true merits. It has a touching and romantic plot, some very moving situations, with a few features that could be effected with advantage to the story, but it has, however, received the mark of public approval, the only criterion which managers can be expected to respect, and discussion concerning its literary and dramatic merits is therefore supererogatory.

We can hardly speak too highly of the manner in which this drama is presented at the Opera House. Its mounting was as near perfection as is often attained. The setting of the garden scene for the second act was, in our opinion, a *chef d'œuvre* of scenic art. The snow scene was also very fine, although slightly marred by one or two blunders incident to a first representation. As a whole, this feature of the play is one of which the Opera House management may be justly proud.

The presentation of the individual parts was also a great aid in securing for the play the approval so liberally bestowed. Miss Langley's *Louise* was a very pure and touching representation of the unfortunate blind heroine, and was, perhaps, the finest characterization of the evening; although many might prefer the sweetness, simplicity and elevation displayed in Miss Dollie Eaton's presentation of *Henriette*. Miss Marie Stella, as *Marienne*, although appearing in but two scenes, improved to the utmost the opportunities afforded by that character, and showed a great degree of dramatic ability, as well as taste and judgment in her acting; while Miss Newton, as *Diane de Linieres*, gave that rather difficult part a powerful and dignified impersonation. The leading parts assumed by the gentlemen of the company are all finely and carefully portrayed, Mr. Boniface as the *Chevalier de Vaudrey*, Mr. Ryer as the *Count de Linieres*, and Messrs. Hawk and Leffingwell, as the brothers *Frochard*, dividing the honors so equally as to render individual notice unnecessary.

"The Two Orphans" will be repeated this evening. The popularity of the drama, and the merits of the company, will insure a large and fashionable audience.

Complimentary Benefit to V. E. Beamer.

Allusion was made, yesterday morning, to the fact that a complimentary benefit had been tendered by leading citizens to Mr. V. E. Beamer, the well known and popular caterer for the amusement of the public, who has been compelled to retire from business by failing health. The benefit will be given at Library Hall, on Friday evening, November 5th. The entertainment will consist of the second act of the opera of "Martha," sung by leading members of the Concordia Club; a portion of the opera of "Gondelli," by members of the Frohsinn Society; a comedy by the members of the company from the Pittsburgh Opera House, with Miss Effie E. Elisler in the leading *role*, and a poem written for the occasion by Col. Richard Realf. The Germania orchestra will accompany the opera. All the performances, both amateurs and professionals, have volunteered their services, free use of the hall is given by the Library Committee, the advertising, bill posting and everything else is to be free of cost, so that the entire gross proceeds shall go to the beneficiary, Mr. Beamer. This will be one of the marked occurrences of the amusement season, and will "pack out" well for the very worthy gentleman to be complimented. Appended are the call and Mr. Beamer's reply:

PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1875.

V. E. BEAMER:—*Dear Sir:* During the years of your theatrical management in this city you have conducted your business in a manner of good will from those to whose amusement you have catered. Hearing that your present ill health has compelled you to relinquish business pursuits, we most earnestly ask that as a token of our esteem and respect, and, that your notable services to dramatic art in this city may be marked in a fitting manner in the history of the local stage, you will now permit us to offer you a benefit, to take place at such time as may be thought best. We desire with this to secure you of the cordial feeling of friendship which has gone out toward you in this community, for your earnest endeavor to elevate and satisfy the public taste in matters musical and dramatic, and for your all-time fairness and courtesy.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,

O'Neil & Rook for *Dispatch*,
E. H. Nevin for *Leader* Publishing Co.
G. E. Northrop Commercial Printing Co.
Thomas MacConnell, Jr., for *Evening Telegraph*.
John N. Neeb for *Freiheits Freund*.
James P. Barr & Co. for *Pittsburgh Post*.
A. G. Gutman for *Critic*.
J. M. Caldwell for Allegheny *Mail* Publishing Co.,
King, Reed & Co. for *Gazette*.
Joseph B. Seibendeck for *Union Chronicle*.
Thomas A. Spence for *Saturday Guide*.
Stevenson & Foster, job printers.
Elsler Cottrell, Pittsburgh Opera House.
Samuel E. Ryan, Fifth Avenue Theater.
Charles A. Moore, Trimble's Varieties.
George M. Wallace, manager Academy of Music.
Gardner & Trimble, city bill posters.

Simon Johnston,	Elsner & Phillips.
Jno. W. Pittock & Co.,	E. C. Negley,
E. A. Monteath,	Joseph Browne,
M. Swartzwelder,	R. M. Snodgrass,
John M. Hale,	C. L. Magee,
W. N. Riddle,	J. M. Barnhart,
Samuel C. Hough,	John A. Harper,
James Magill,	S. N. Geyer,
John H. McMasters,	Alf. Reif,
A. L. Pearson,	Samuel B. Cluley,
E. P. Jones,	W. D. Moore,
H. B. Hays,	R. M. Gibson,
W. F. Aull,	John M. Osbourne,
George W. Biggs,	R. H. Negley,
Jas. F. Ritchart,	A. M. Cameron,
T. B. Sweeringen,	S. S. Bonsall,
R. M. Kennedy,	S. George,
Jas. H. Aiken,	David Campbell,
Boehman & Patterson,	
Alex. Pitcairn,	
J. A. Reed,	
L. Halsey Williams,	
Thomas M. Bayne,	
E. R. Robinson,	
Joseph McClurg.	

CLEVELAND, October 14, 1875.

GENTLEMEN:—With mingled feelings of emotion and pride I reply to your kind favor of the 12th. I could not be less than gratified at your flattering allusion to my poor services as manager in Pittsburgh, and my pride in the fact that you have seen fit to recognize them in so handsome a manner, I trust, is pardonable. It would be poor return for such kindness to refuse to accept your cordial offerings, and I therefore place myself in your hands that you may act in the matter as you see fit. Very respectfully and truly,

V. E. BEAMER.

Library Hall—Opera Bouffe.

Mr. Zimmerman's miniature Mexicans arrived in the city yesterday evening, in good health and spirits, and will appear at Library Hall to-night in Offenbach's "Grand Duchesse," one of his most brilliant and sparkling compositions. Press and people everywhere agree that the troupe is a phenomenal one, not only as to their tender ages, but also as to their abilities as singers. Who ever before heard of a *prima donna* of the mature age of six years? They not only sing well but act well, having all the airs, graces, grimaces and by-play of Aimee and Teodore. The curiosity to see them is great, and they will, almost beyond doubt, have full houses during their stay. Those who have not yet secured seats had better do so to-day. The box-sheet may be found at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

There was a very good but not full house here last evening, to gaze upon the scenery and effects in the play of "Around the World in Eighty Days," and everybody seemed to enjoy it. There is much to admire in the piece, despite its extravagances. The Amazon March by beautiful young ladies is very popular with all. The play will be repeated to-night.

On Friday evening, it will be remembered, Mr. Wallace, the manager, will have a complimentary benefit, which should be a benefit in fact as well as in name. He has done his best to furnish a good list of attractions, and the public need not be told how well he has succeeded.

Canary Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

Theodore Thomas and his world-famed orchestra will give two concerts at Library Hall, the dates being Wednesday, October 27th, and Thursday, 28th. He brings with him sixty artists, all perfect masters of their instruments, and Madame Schiller, the distinguished pianiste. These concerts always attract every one with any pretense to musical cultivation. The sale of seats will open at Kleber's, 122 Wood street, at nine o'clock on Friday morning.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

This troupe, which has no superiors, will give entertainments at Library Hall on Saturday and Monday evenings next. They are received well wherever they appear, as witness the following from the Baltimore *Sun*: Kelly & Leon's Minstrels at Holliday Street Theater had a large and much amused audience last night. Their performance is an appropriate new departure from the usual burnt cork minstrels, and affords great satisfaction. Last night the burlesque of the scene in Norma was peculiarly enjoyable. No one who is fond of genuine fun rendered by an admirable artist should fail to see the only Leon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Judgments were entered in the following cases:

James Reed vs. The City of Allegheny. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

A. J. Nellis & Co. vs. George Reiter. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The City of Allegheny. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

A. C. Walker & Co. vs. Mary Morgan. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Writ of error dismissed at plaintiffs' costs and without prejudice to their right of trial by jury and a second writ of error after final judgment. Opinion by the Chief Justice. And in concurring opinion by Judge Williams as follows:

I concur in dismissing the writ of error in this case. There is no act of Assembly authorizing the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county to enter judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense; and under the rules of that court, the plaintiffs not having filed an affidavit of claim, were not entitled to judgment. The question as to the sufficiency of the defendants affidavit, therefore, does not arise on the record, for if there had filed no affidavit the plaintiff would not have been entitled to judgment.

Hopkinson *et al.* vs. Wm. R. Leeds. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Williams. This was action of debt against the Sheriff of Philadelphia for an escape of the plaintiff's debtor after his arrest by the Sheriff upon a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. On the trial a judgment of nonsuit was entered against the plaintiffs, and the Court in *banc* refused to set it aside. The allegation was, that the debtor was allowed to go at large, after his arrest, by consent of the plaintiff's attorney. The Court say: Undoubtedly the attorney had authority to consent to his discharge from the arrest, and if he did, the Sheriff is not responsible for an escape. But to warrant the judgment of nonsuit, the evidence should be clear, direct and positive, and a part of the plaintiff's case." Judgment reversed and a procedendo awarded.

Adam S. Haubut vs. James Haworth. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of $1,561, with interest, from January 4th, 1875. Opinion by Williams.

Daniel B. Fisher vs. Daniel Saylor. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams.

John Freyman vs. Stephen Knecht. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams.

City of Philadelphia to the use of Joseph B. Winnill *et al.* vs. John H. Edwards and Elizabeth R. Williams. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams.

Rupp vs. Eberly. Error to the Common Pleas of Cumberland. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Cobie vs. Nonemaker. Error to the Common Pleas of Cumberland. Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awarded. Opinion by Woodward.

ARGUMENTS.

The list for Erie, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties, was called over, and arguments in the following cases were heard:

Reed's executors vs. City of Erie. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by C. Marshall for plaintiffs in error and Lathy, Sr., contra.

Noble *et al.* vs. Thompson Oil Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by counsel for plaintiff in error and J. B. Cessna, contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The October term of this Court commenced yesterday.

The list of grand and traverse juries was then called by the clerk, and His Honor dismissed them from further attendance until this morning at ten o'clock.

Assistant District Attorney Wilson moved for the continuance of the case, for a special term on the third Monday of February, 1876, at Pittsburgh, and the same was ordered to be recorded. District Attorney Reed is still confined to his home on account of illness, and a great many cases on the trial list will likely be continued to the February special term.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

In the matter of George H. Anderson, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, it appearing that the said bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty, it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all debts except such as are by said act excepted.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, debtor. On motion of S. Schoyer, Esq., the return day of the order to show cause, and the hearing on the exceptions filed to petition for injunction, continued to the first Monday of November next.

In the matter of John C. King, bankrupts, Allegheny City, the exceptions filed to the confirmation of Register Shafer's report by the Real Estate Saving Bank overruled, and the said report confirmed absolute.

In the matter of Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, the Register's report on the petition of John C. Taylor & Sons, and Robert Marshall, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of Henry A. Freyvogel, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, the petition of the Monongahela Savings Bank, for leave to sell certain collaterals, presented, and an order was made granting the same.

In the matter of Wm. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition presented, an order was made for the sale of certain personal property to Hugh M. Boyle for the sum of eight hundred dollars. And on petition of the assignee presented, an order was made amending the order of the 13th instant, so as to include the amount of the lien of the city of Pittsburgh and the claim for rent by James A. Hutchinson, and the assignee is ordered to sell said property divested of these said liens and claims mentioned in the original petition, and the Register is directed to make distribution.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. J. Van Emon vs. William Thompson: an action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $57 83.

Isaac Taylor vs. J. & F. Douthett; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $104 40.

Andrew Heline vs. John W. Wermley; an action to recover balance on account stated. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,440 38.

National Trust Company, for use of J. H. Bailey, receiver, vs. J. L. L. Knox; action to recover balance on alleged overdrawn account. Jury out.

Thomas Smith vs. L. Richardson; a sheriff's interpleader. Jury out.

W. D. Low vs. S. H. Nesbit; a sheriff's interpleader. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The application of the Sons of St. Joseph Council No. 10, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, for a charter, was approved.

In the matter of Josiah Adair, for use of S. B. McGill and A. Patterson, the auditor's report was confirmed absolutely, and the Sheriff ordered to pay out the moneys in his hands in accordance with the same.

Wm. Wolf and Louisa, his wife in right of said Louisa, vs. the Hildise Bund, an action to recover on a life insurance policy; on trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Yesterday morning this court took up their regular audit list, as has been advertised, and disposed of the following cases:

In the estate of William Robinson, Jr., deceased, continued, and fixed for hearing November 9th, 1875, at 10 A. M.

In the following cases the Court heard the testimony taken: Estate of Rebecca Noble; estate of Thomas Davison; estate of John G. Kelso; estate of Adam Hariman, estate of John Boon; estate of Margaret Tidball; estate of Catharine Greenawalt; estate of Joseph S. Kelding; estate of David Cunningham; and estate of Mrs. Sarah Murray.

The following cases were continued: Estate of Wm. McNally; estate of David Neasse; estate of Wm. Phillips; estate of Thomas Deady, and estate of John Toe.

Estate of Henry E. Reehm continued for further hearing.

Estate of Harvey Applegate passed.

Estate of Saran B. Fetterman fixed for hearing October 28th inst., at 10 A. M.

Attorneys and accountants should attend the hearing of these accounts, so as to facilitate distributions by the court.

The audit list will be resumed from day to day until disposed of.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Harry White, indicted on oath of John Hawkins for the larceny of a watch, and who plead guilty, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Joseph Lowry, on an indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Robert Pagan, was found guilty, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

Peter Miller McGurk, indicted on oath of M. G. Corey for arson, in firing certain buildings in Braddock's Fields, was tried and found not guilty.

James Boyd, indicted for larceny on oath of Michael Condon, entered a plea of guilty. He was then tried on an indictment for false pretenses on oath of Joseph Krouse, and the jury is out.

Thomas Carr was placed on trial for assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Kelly. On trial.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new attractions for this week are great, and a full house greeted their first appearance last night. Everybody who likes fun should go to Trimble's.

OUR WATER WORKS.

Committee Meeting—The Herron Reservoir Contractors' Estimates—Employees

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Brown in the chair, and the minutes of the meetings held during four or five months past were read and approved.

The sub-committee appointed to report where a reduction could be made on the salaries paid employees of the committee presented their report, recommending that the salary of the clerk to the Water Assessor be reduced from $90 to $75 per month, and that all employees of the department, except the engineer and firemen, be reduced fifteen per cent. This reduction would include street hands, laborers, etc., who are at present the poorest paid employees of the department.

It being announced that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform were about to take action for a general reduction of the expenses of the city, the report was laid over.

The Water Extension Committee then went into session, and another batch of minutes was read and approved.

Mr. Fox presented the following:

Resolved, That the Mechanical and Civil Engineers of this department be instructed to reduce the number of their assistants to the smallest possible number necessary to carry on the work under their control.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition of Mr. Henry Shad was taken up. The petition sets forth that a portion of his land in Penn township, near the city line, was used by the city for storing stone, and asked that a rental of $50 per month for a period of nine months be granted him. The petition was referred to the Mechanical Engineer.

Mr. Mears moved that the action at the last meeting on the estimate of Messrs. Wray & McIlhenny, contractors for the Herron reservoir, be reconsidered and that the estimate be approved. It was claimed that the money, about $1,300 was needed by the contractors to pay their workmen.

Civil Engineer Morley explained that he had objected to the approval of the estimate